THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Japan's Position in Manchuria
By Fang Lo-tien

New Propaganda About the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Some Observations on China's Emigration Problem
By J. A. J.

Revolutionary Spirit in Honan
By Tsung Yen-tsou

The Break-Down of the Sino-Japanese Conversations

China at Geneva
By Reginald Wright Kauffman

許密勒論評報

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1928

FORTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XLVII No. 1.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China 上海愛多亞路四號密勒氏出版公司

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American Asiatic Underwriters,
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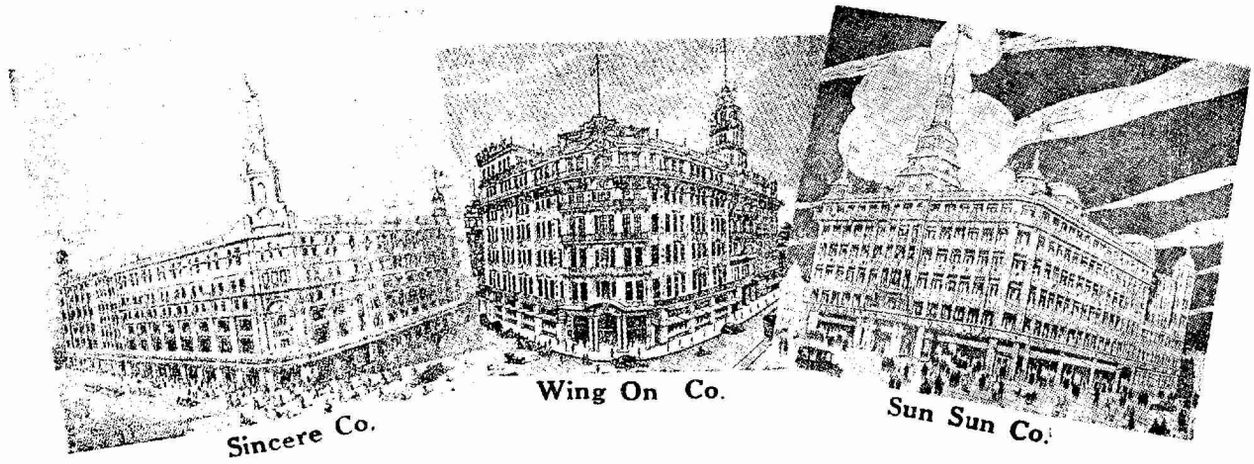
47-002



98 percent of Shanghai Residents Buy at the Department Stores

In the year 1900 the first department store was started. During a period of 28 years department store business has been developed to such an extent that there is practically no single man or woman who has not purchased something from the department store. Such radip development and prosperity of the business is due to the wise policy of selling only quality goods.

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47-003

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From Shanghai to Nanking: 311.04 Kilometers

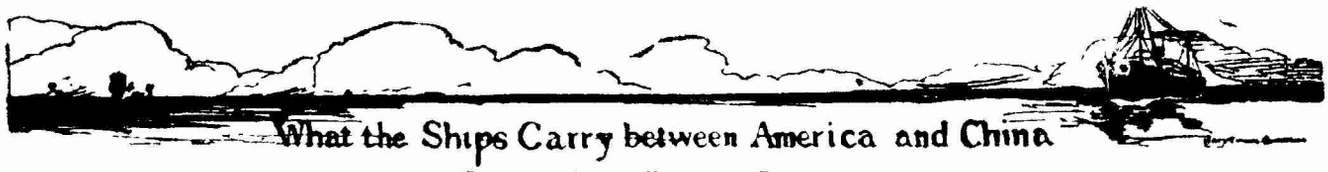
From Shanghai to Hangchow: 189.57 Kilometers

The Shanghai-Nanking Line extends from Shanghai, one of the greatest seaports in the world, to Nanking, the seat of the Nationalist Government of China. Short as it is when compared with the other trunk Lines in China, it serves a rich and densely populated district of preponderant importance, politically, well commercially and industrially. The whole Line is dotted over with points of known scenic beauty too numerous to be all mentioned here. Tourists and travellers should utilize the train service of this Line at least to visit Soochow known as the *"Garden City of the Orient"*, Wusih, the pictureque city on Lake Tai-hu, Chinkiang, the *"Gate of the Yangtze River"*, and Nanking, a city rich in historic remains with the new grand Mausoleum of modern architecture for Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Founder of the Chinese Republic.

The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surfoundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

For further information apply to the Traffic Manager of the two Lines at Shanghai at Shanghai North Station.

47-004



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces, Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Dec Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

RHINE MARU, Oct. 15.
To U. S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 40	Pls.	40.31
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 205	,,	208.42
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports Bls. 170	,,	173.80
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	32.10
,, ,, Shantung	,,	5.70
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	27
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	48
Cotton Rags,	,,	3,946
Hair, Human	,,	101
Fluorspar	,,	2,160

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Oct. 15.
from U. S. A.

Motor-cars, Parts of Hk.Tls.		191

ATLANTIC MARU, Oct. 15.
From U. S. A.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Nails, Old	Pls.	51
Wire ,,	,,	30
Paperboard	,,	504

ARIZONA MARU, Oct. 15.
From U. S. A.

Ammonia, Anhydrous	Pls.	38
Hats	Doz.	6
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	1 000 sup.ft.	200
Motor-cars, Parts of Hk.Tls.		675

PRESIDENT POLK, Oct. 15.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Cambrics, White, 46 in. by 12 yd.	Pcs.	405
Mirrors	,,	47
Motor-cars	,,	49
Motor-trucks	,,	16
Typewriters	,,	40
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	228
Aluminium Sheets	Pls.	21
German Silver Sheets	,,	3
Iron Bolts	,,	11
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	28
Steel Screws	,,	18
Steel Wire Rope	,,	14
Steel Pipes and Fittings, Wrought	,,	96
Apples, Fresh	,,	299
Canned Asparagus	,,	22
Canned Fruits, Table & Pie	,,	134
Cheese	,,	4
Glucose	,,	69
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	29
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent.	,,	1,450
50 ,,	,,	52
Leather, Cow, Finished	,,	2
Leather, Calf	,,	9
Leather, Sole:		
Shoulders	,,	77
Other	,,	254
Milk Evaporated	,,	96
Milk, Condensed	,,	540
Oranges, Fresh	,,	336
Paper, Writing	,,	99
,, Unclassed	,,	510
Raisins	,,	631
Sulphur Black	,,	128
Files	Doz.	500
Hats	,,	14
Stockings	,,	30
Underwear	,,	34
Cigarettes	Mille	25
Cigars	Mille	25
Needles, Machine-knitting	,,	560
Shoes	Pairs	192
Chocolate	Lb.	1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	12,841
Paints: Varnishes	,,	130
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs, 106 Hk.Tls.	12,005
Infants' Food	Hk.Tls.	569
Machinery	,,	56,864
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	15,780
Motor-trucks, ,,	,,	1,449
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	,,	1,141,111
,, Bullion	,,	33,716

PRESIDENT POLK, Oct. 16.
To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls.15 Pls.	4c.93

To Boston.

Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai	Bls.12 Pls.	38.09

To U. S. A.

Silk Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls.30 Pls.	98.82
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai	Bls. 22 ,,	68.53
Bristles, Assorted	,,	108
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	82
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	48
Wool, Sheep's	,,	510
Oil, Wood	,,	453
Tea, Black:		
other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	8
Tungsten Ore	,,	2,100

HAGUE MARU, Oct. 17.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Raw	Bls.2 250 Pls.	6,107

BRONNOY, Oct. 18.
From U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,334
Timber: Ordinary, Sawn:		
Softwood	Sup.ft.	1,075,974

PRESIDENT JACKSON, Oct. 19.
from U. S. A.

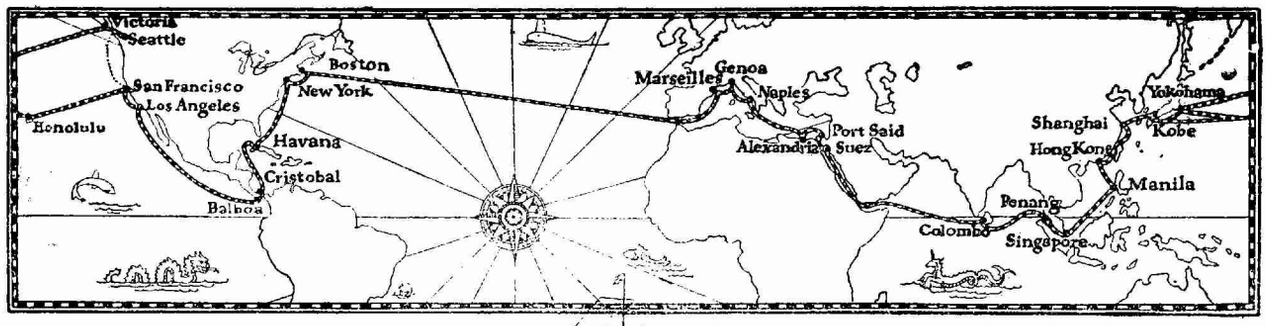
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	Pls.	600
Almonds	,,	21
Apples, Fresh	,,	34
Canned Asparagus	,,	5
Cheese	,,	6
Cocoa	,,	7
Fish, Cod, Dried	,,	16
Canned Fruits	,,	220
Fruits, Dried, Unclassed	,,	18
Ink, Printing	,,	29
Leather, Sole	,,	12
Milk, Condensed	,,	900
Milk, Evaporated	,,	215
Oranges Fresh	,,	8

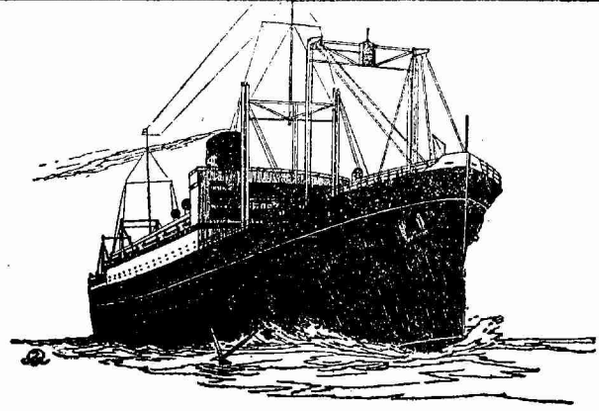
Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990 Nov. 28

Market Closed Steady Business done, 5,108,700 Shares.

STOCK	Monday Nov. 26	Tuesday Nov. 27
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	248	252
American Can (Common)	110¼	110
American Smelting	280⅛	281
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	193½	194
American Tobacco "B"	178¼	178¾
Armour & Co. "A"	16½	17
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	84	84½
Anaconda Copper	111⅝	115⅛
Bancitaly Corp.	126	126
Bank of Montreal	383	380
Barnsdall Corp. "A"	47⅝	46⅜
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	84	83¼
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	121¾	123¼
Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit	69¾	70¾
Calumet & Hecla	45½	45⅜
Campe Corp.	100	100
Canadian Pacific Railway	252¼	249¼
Cavanaugh Dobbs	None	36
Chicago Great Western Railroad	39	39¼
Chile Copper	68½	71½
Chrysler	129	128½
Coca Cola	166½	166¾
Consolidated Gas of New York	97¾	98⅝
Continental Oil	19⅞	19¾
Coty Incorporated	87⅜*	83¾*
Davison Chemical	65⅞	65½
Du Pont de Nemours E. I. (Common)	493½	492
Eastman Kodak	185	186
Fox Film "A"	97⅛	97¼
General Cigar	60⅝	61
General Electric Co.	190¾	189¾
General Motors	Mult.	213½
General Railway Signal (Com.)	107	107½
Gold Dust		121¾
Granby Consolidated	83⅜	82⅝
Haygart	48	46
Hudson Motor Car	83⅞	83⅞
International Cement (Common)	80¾	80⅜
International Match, Pfd.	97⅝	97
International Nickel (Common)	212	223
International Printers Ink	55	54¾
International Products Corp. (Common)	11⅞	12
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
Kelvinator	15½	15¾
Kennecott Copper	144⅛	147
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	92¼	91⅞
Lorillard Company (Common)	29¼	29⅛
Mack Trucks	102½	108¼
Madison Square Garden	20⅞	21⅛
Marland Oil	48⅛	47⅞
Maytag Co.	26½	26¾
Mengel Co.	33⅝	34
Missouri Pacific Ry.	73½	73⅛
National City Bank	Mult.	1000
National Dairy Products	126¾	125¼
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	53¼	53⅜
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	120⅜	120
Palm Olive Peet.		None
Pennsylvania Railroad	68⅞	69½
Phillips Petroleum	51⅞	51⅝
Radio Corporation	369	364½
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	162	165
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	73¾	74
Standard Oil of California	77¾	77¼
Standard Oil of Indiana	92½	92½
Standard Oil of New Jersey	54¼	54⅛
Standard Oil of New York	40⅛	39⅞
Texas Corporation (Common)	69	69¼
Texas Gulf Sulphur	78⅛	78⅛
Timken Roller Bearing	147⅜	148
Union Carbide	203½	200⅜
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	222⅛	219¼
U. S. Inter. Security Pfd.	100	100
United States Leather	56⅝	56¾
United States Realty & Imp Co.	86¼	84⅛
United States Rubber (Common)	42¼	43
United States Steel	168	168⅜
Vanadium Corp.	102⅛	103
Willys Overland Co.	29¾	29
Wright Aeronautical	259	258





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FOLLOWING WEEK TO VICTORIA B.C. AND SEATTLE VIA THE SHORT ROUTE
FORTNIGHTLY ROUND THE WORLD VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, EGYPT, ITALY, FRANCE, TRANSATLANTIC TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK

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47-006

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

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For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

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The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road.

Shanghai

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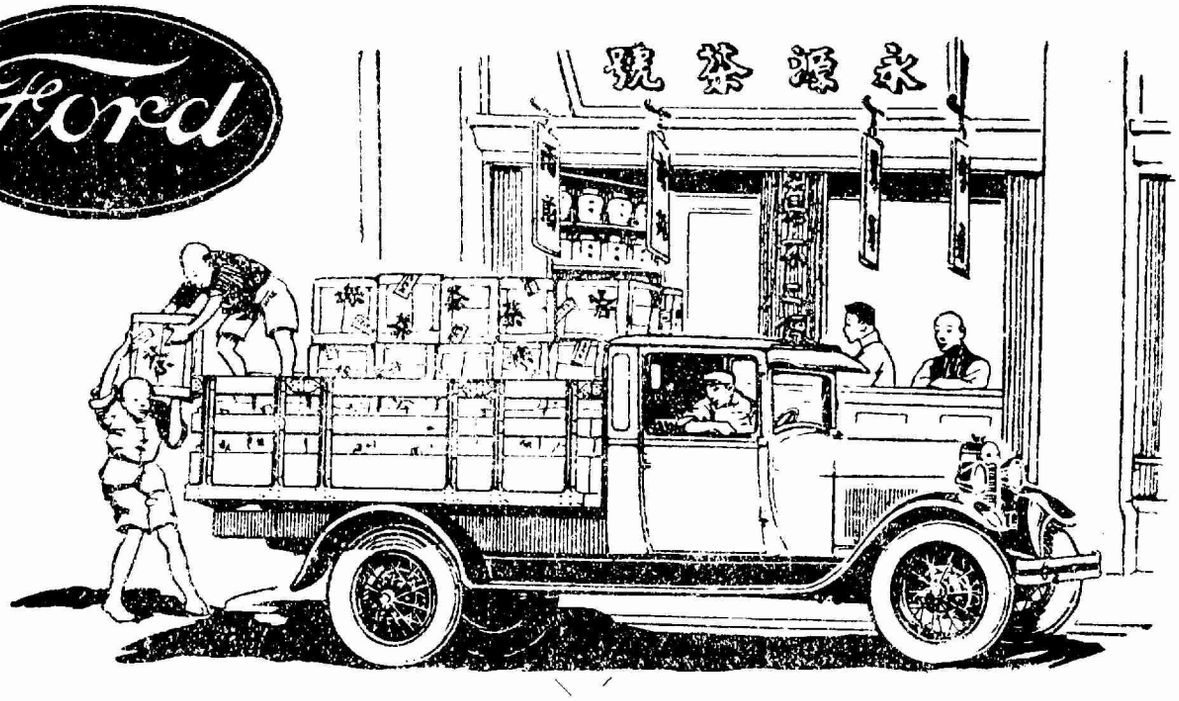

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY EXPORTS INC.

SHANGHAI.

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲登之報紙

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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THE PRESSING NEED FOR HONESTY AND ECONOMY

ONE OF THE MISTAKES which Chinese officials often make is that they look upon their country in terms of its potentialities rather than in terms of actualities. Potentially, China is one of the richest of nations, but actually it is one of the poorest. Many officials attempt to put all the blame for the poverty of the country on the foreigner who through his control of China's fiscal departments has prevented the exercise of tariff autonomy and thus has made China a dumping ground for cheap foreign goods. There is much truth in this allegation, but the poverty of China in a larger sense is also attributable to the inefficiency and dishonesty of Chinese officials of the past. Just now the Japanese Government is pressing China for the repayment of the so-called Nishihara loans amounting to between $250,000,000 and $350,000,000 which were advanced to officials of the Anfu Clique who ruled in Peiping during most of the period of the World War. If the money which the Anfu Clique borrowed from Japan had been honestly expended on constructive enterprises, these loans would not now constitute a burden. But most of this money was stolen out right, or squandered on foolish military adventures. We do not wish to absolve the Japanese from complicity in the embezzlement of this money, because they knew quite well what was going on and connived at it in the belief that a day of reckoning would come when they might obtain some imperialistic advantage. The results of misdeeds of government officials usually fall upon innocent heads and this is the situation today when the present National Government is forced to bear the burdens of inefficiency and dishonesty of past officials, many of whom are living today in luxury upon the proceeds of their illgotten money. This situation should constitute a lesson to present-day officials for as they must bear the burdens resulting from the mistakes of the past, so future generations of officials must bear the burdens resulting from present-day mistakes. China is a tremendously wealthy country, potentially; but as stated before, it is actually one of the most poverty-stricken countries on the face of the earth. This is shown in the appeals for famine-relief which are now appearing in the newspapers from practically all parts of the country. Practically all foreign nations want to help China and they will help China, but China must demonstrate her ability to honestly and efficiently administer her own public funds before she can expect much help from the outside. The example must be set by the Government itself and in this connection there recently have been some encouraging signs in the demands of certain officials for economy and honesty on the part of officials having the

47-009

handling of public funds. We do not believe that there is any essential difference in moral standards among men, whether they have white or yellow skins, but in the West there has been developed a better system of protective devices which compel officials to be honest whether they wish it or not. Every public official in the West who handles public funds is bonded so that if he embezzles money which passes through his hands, he is certain to be held responsible. China has not yet developed this system and has depended largely upon old methods which are now breaking down. Also there has not yet been developed in China a public sentiment on this question which forces honesty on the part of public officials, similar to what prevails in the West. Many Chinese officials attempt to excuse their own derelictions by pointing to outstanding examples of official crookedness which occur in the West, but while crookedness does occur in the West such actions are not condoned and the guilty ones are usually brought to book. The possibilities of development in China are almost without limit owing to the potential richness of the country, but unless the central and provincal governments can provide an honest and reasonably efficient administration, there is no practical way of making these resources available for either present or future generations of Chinese people

THE DECREASING "PRESTIGE" OF FOREIGN CONSULS

A FOREIGN businessman was recently bemoaning what he termed the decreasing "prestige" of the foreign consular officials in China. "Why fifteen years ago when a foreign consul in China wanted a Chinese official to do anything, he was able to get action immediately. All the foreign consul had to do was act in a determined manner and the average Chinese official would shiver in his boots. Now this has all changed and the Chinese officials have become very independent and either ignore the demands of the consuls or flatly refuse to take any action at all, provided it does not suit their wishes." This statement by a foreign merchant, which is quoted exactly, is a fairly accurate description of the changes which have taken place in China in recent years. He apparently thought the reason for this situation was due to the so-called "weakness" of foreign governmental policy toward China which refused to "back up" the consuls in their demands, etc. In a sense this is correct, but more largely it is the result of the growing independence of China which will no longer countenance diplomacy of the old "table-punding" type. It used to be said in Peiping that when one of the foreign ministers wanted anything, he asked for it. If the Chinese did not comply, he then pounded on the table and if this didn't bring action he ordered out the gunboats. This period of Sino-foreign diplomacy when it was possible to bully Chinese officials into granting anything, reasonable or unreasonable, that the foreigners wanted, has passed and it is fortunate that it has passed because it was a disgraceful period of Sino-foreign diplomacy which was directly responsible for the decadence and loss of prestige of the Chinese Government with its own people. This spirit of independence which Chinese officials are now displaying in their relations with foreign consular and diplomatic officials is all to the good because it exemplifies the growing independence of the Chinese people generally. A man must respect himself before he can demand respect from others and the same thing applies in the relations of nations. The Chinese official is now demanding "equal" fair treatment in his relations with foreigners and generally he is getting it. The foreign official, or businessman either, who thinks it is still possible to apply old methods in his dealings with Chinese officials is out of luck, to use a homely expression, because conditions have changed. This does not mean, however, that foreign officials have lost their influence; it simply means that a new era in Sino-foreign relationships has come and that this new era requires new methods of diplomacy.

"MAKING TROUBLE" BY TOO GREAT PRECAUTIONS!

IT IS interesting to note that the *Manchester Guardian* has also called attention to the elaborate precautions bordering on the ridiculous which were taken in Japan to guard against unfortunate incidents in connection with the recent enthronement ceremonies. According to a brief *Rengo* dispatch appearing in the *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) on Nov. 14 the *Guardian* stated during the course of an editorial that "no monarch in the world is more popular or closely interwoven with the life of the people than the Japanese. Japanese national unity is powerfully established, and the monarchy unchallenged. Japan's position in the world is unassailable and she has no enemy, yet nevertheless there were fears at Kyoto that 'class consciousness' might grow and the existing order be swept away. The Japanese authorities acted as though revolutionary republican movements exist, and there are loyal Japanese who fear that these methods will help to create the very dangers they are meant to avert. Western experience would seem to show they may be right." In *The Review* for November 17 there appeared a report from the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo which stated that when Emperor Hirohito departed from Tokyo for Kyoto where the enthronement ceremonies were held, that the Tokyo police and military cleared a space one mile wide in the heart of Tokyo and that no one was permitted to enter this area without a pass for a period of more than five hours. Then in addition to this the Government, a few days prior to the enthronement conducted a nation-wide round-up of alleged communists and radicals, the number arrested being approximately 5,000, and these persons were kept in jail until after the ceremonies. As stated in the previous issue of *The Review* the young Emperor of Japan is generally thought to be a man of liberal democratic ideas and inclinations, but the ruling clique in Japan insists upon surrounding the person of the Emperor with such a smoke-screen of mediaeval forms and ceremonies plus an excess of modern police and military precautions as to create the general impression that dangerous revolutionary movements are but awaiting an opportunity to overthrow the Government and create a republican regime. It's a case of causing trouble by excessive precautions, to quote from the *Guardian* editorial.

HENCE it is not surprising that there was circulated throughout China and also in America and Europe, a report which originated with the official Chinese *Kuo Min* news agency to the effect that there did occur widespread labor disturbances in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto in connection with the enthronement ceremonies. The Chinese report, which was issued on Nov. 20 was supposed to

have originated with a correspondent of the *Kuo Min* news service in Tokyo and stated that clashes occurred between the police and labor organizations in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto resulting in 8 demonstrators being killed, 60 wounded and 200 arrested in Tokyo on the 11th and 2 soldiers and 21 laborers killed in the same city on the 12th. In Kyoto it was stated that more than 400 were arrested and that casualties also occurred in the industrial city of Osaka. This report was officially denied by the Japanese Government and by the foreign newspaper correspondents in Tokyo and Kobe, but one of the correspondents in Kobe stated that while there were no clashes anywhere, the "precautionary detentions were plentiful." The strict censorship which the Government maintained over the press, both foreign and Japanese, naturally made it easy for these rumors to circulate and also was responsible for the fact that most persons believed them, if for no other reason than that nothing had appeared in the press on the subject. This was particularly true in Shanghai where a considerable number of operators on the gold and silver exchange always manage to turn these rumors to their benefit through speculative enterprises. One rumor of this character was supposed to have originated with a letter received by a prominent Japanese resident here which gave details of serious clashes between the military-police and the labor and opposition political bodies.

GREAT NEED FOR HEALTH AND SANITARY REGULATIONS

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, when recently reorganized, made provision for a Ministry of Health with a cabinet official in charge who will rate with other cabinet members such as Foreign Affairs, Finance, Interior, and so on. This is an encouraging sign of a realization on the part of the Chinese people of the need of modern public health and official sanitary services. Probably it is not correct to attribute this reform to the Chinese people who from a general standpoint are still living under mediaeval conditions from the point of view of medical science; hence it is not to be expected that an inspiration for public health reform would originate with the masses of the Chinese people who know nothing about these things. Rather, the recent inspiration for governmental action in this necessary field of human endeavor, should be credited to a small group of Chinese doctors who have received their training abroad and thus have some realization of the necessity for accomplishment in this field. They are to be congratulated for their enterprise in inducing the new National Government to recognize the need for public health and sanitation and in consequence giving this phase of governmental service a necessary prestige by placing the head of the department in the Cabinet. When the Chinese Republic was established in 1911, a public health service was established, but the mistake was made of copying a system which had prevailed in Japan and was unfitted for adoption in China. This old "Wei Sheng Ssu" system went the way of all other departments of the old Peiping Government—into oblivion—but now that new officials with new ideas and inspiration have come in, there is hope for better accomplishment now. Under the old Health Department in Peiping, it was made a sort of dumping ground for officials who had no other jobs and in some of the provinces it even became a place where opium dealers and dope dispensers operated. There is therefore vast work ahead for the new Nanking Ministry of Health. China does not even possess machinery for registering births and deaths and aside from the work now being done by the new Chinese Department of Public Health at Shanghai and work which has been done by Dr. Wu Lien-teh in plague prevention in Manchuria, no attempt has ever been made to introduce systems of vaccination in the eradication of preventable diseases such as smallpox and typhoid. From the standpoint of public sanitation, the less said the better. In most of China no attention is paid at all to the matter of food inspection, food protection, protection of water supplies, disposal of garbage, personal hygiene. The City of Nanking, the National Capital does not even have a public water supply and still obtains its water from wells which in most cases are contaminated and unsanitary. Likewise there is no sewage system. China provides the greatest potential market in the world for sanitary plumbing devices and one would think that interests which have these things for sale would be interested in helping China toward the development of public health and sanitary systems. In the United States the inspiration for bath-tubs and sanitary plumbing fixtures came not so much from house owners as from the advertising propaganda of private interests which had these things for sale which finally brought public opinion around to the point where municipalities forced their installation.

BRITISH SEAMANSHIP IN THE DAY'S NEWS

THE prestige of British shipping masters has been somewhat damaged by recent events which occurred on both sides of the earth. Here on the China coast two incidents stand out. At the conclusion of an investigation by the Marine Court at Hongkong November 19, Lieut. Commander Newill of the British Navy, addressing Captain A. N. Seaton of the s. s. *"Anjou"*, said: "The way some of you masters run your ships is a disgrace to the British flag." A few days later Captain William Noon of the British China Navigation Company's steamer *Kwangse* was dismissed, following the result of the Naval Court of Enquiry into the wrecking of the vessel off Amoy October 21. An investigation into the cause of the sinking of the British s. s. *Vestris* while on a voyage from New York to Beunos Aires is now being conducted in New York City, and, without waiting for the final verdict, it is evident that there has been great carelessness and laxness somewhere. It may be true that some of the eagerness of the American authorities to bring out all the defects of a British ship and British management is due to the fact that Lamport & Holt are running their service on the coast of the Americas in competition on a route which the Americans apparently think belongs to their line, but if it is true that the boasted superiority of British seamanship over that of Americans is becoming a thing of the past, it is of course quite proper that the world should know about it. As regards the incident at Hongkong above referred to, the situation is that the British flag is allowed to be flown over ships that are really Chinese owned, this anomaly being brought about through the workings of the Hongkong Ordinances. In the case in question the British Captain allowed the Chinese owners and crew to do things for which he as master had to be held responsible under the British Merchant Shipping Act. The master of the ship tried to excuse himself on this score that the

Chinese were responsible but the President of the Court told him that as master he must perform the duties of a master and obey the law, and, not having done so, he would be fined.

THE RIKISHA PASSES AND THE MOTORCAR ADVANCES

THE *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe), published in its issue of November 18 an interesting report on the passing of the rikisha in Japan, which may be taken as indicative of conditions prevailing throughout the Orient. The report in the *Chronicle* stated that the rikisha received its first blow with the introduction of street-cars. Then came the taxis with their Yen 1 or even 50-sen uniform rates which were actually cheaper than the rikishas when speed, comfort and economy are taken into consideration. The report stated that official figures on the number of rikishas registered had decreased from 106,861 in 1921 to 77,321 in 1926. In Tokyo alone the number of rikishas decreased from 17,695 in 1921 to 8,776 in 1926. Rikishas are thus shown to be going out of business in Japan at the rate of 6,000 a year. In one place, Onomichi, the rikishamen, having been hit by the new motorbus service, combined and started a bus service themselves. The growth of the number of motor-cars in Japan, has not only affected the rikishas, but in some places has adversely affected the railways to such an extent that the Government Railway Department is planning to recommend a curtailment of motor-bus services where they interfere with the government railways. No figures are available in Shanghai showing whether the motor car has affected the status of the rikishaman, but it would seem inevitable that the rikisha will ultimately be driven out of business here as in Japan, because practically all of Shanghai's streets as well as the country roads radiating from this city are now traversed by motorcars and motor-buses. The fact that there is an oversupply of unskilled Chinese labor here which naturally drifts into the profession of rikisha-puller, will probably give this human beast of burden a longer lease of life than his brother has enjoyed in Japan, but the development of industries at Shanghai which provide more congenial work and better pay will also tend to cut down the number of men available as rikisha-pullers.

The Talk of Renewal of The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to determine whether there is anything more than propaganda for China consumption behind the recent news reports from Tokyo suggesting the possibility of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The whole thing seems to have started with a letter which Prince Tokugawa wrote to the *Japan Advertiser*, the American newspaper in Tokyo, suggesting an understanding between Japan and Great Britain on China questions and if that couldn't be arranged, then an *entente cordiale* between Japan, Britain and the United States, with the same object in view. Prince Tokugawa, who headed the Japanese delegation to the Washington Conference in 1921-1922, in his letter to the *Advertiser* suggested that such an understanding might be effected in connection with the forthcoming visit of Prince Henry of Great Britain to Japan next spring for the purpose of conferring the Order of the Garter upon the Japanese Emperor. In this connection Prince Tokugawa said, "Although the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has ceased to exist as a result of the Washington Conference, its spirit ought never to cease. . . " On Nov. 22 *Reuter's* correspondent cabled from Tokyo that there had been considerable comment in the Japanese newspapers recently "regarding a suggestion which the former Foreign Minister and one-time Ambassador, Count Yasuya Uchida, is reported to have made recently advocating the strengthening of cooperation between Japan and Britain." This report stated further that a delegation of Japanese businessmen having interests in China had called on General-Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier, and emphasized the importance of maintaining closer cooperation with Britain. It was also stated that "many political leaders hold similar views, although it is realized that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is impossible owing to changed conditions obtaining at the present time." The *Reuter* report concluded by stating that a Foreign Office spokesman had declared that while the reports of a new understanding between Japan and Britain were exaggerated, "they were not groundless." He also stated that various high officials of the Japanese Government had discussed the possibility of closer international cooperation in respect to China and had agreed as to its advisability. "Japan," he said, "views the present situation in China with concern, as the Powers have practically ceased to act together, despite the importance of showing a united front in view of the approach of such problems as tariff autonomy, which require united action. This is the view not only of officials but also of powerful business interests, though the matter has not yet been formally discussed by the Cabinet, nor has Japan definitely approached Britain with a concrete proposal for cooperation in China." As a sort of afterthought, the Foreign Office spokesman "stressed Japan's desire that America be included in any plan of united action."

The *Japan Chronicle*, the British newspaper published at Kobe, printed on Nov. 20 a translation of a report from the Japanese newspaper *Mainichi* which contained further details regarding the real inspiration of the talk for a British-Japanese understanding on political questions pertaining to China. The report stated that Count Uchida, who had just returned to Japan from Paris where he had signed the Kellogg anti-war-pact on behalf of Japan, had attended a meeting of high officials at the Japanese Foreign Office on November 17 when this question was discussed. The meeting, which was held at the temporary Foreign Office in Kyoto during the enthronement ceremonies, had been attended by Mr. Matsudaira, the Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Mori, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Yoshizawa, the Minister to China; Mr. Yoshida, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Arita, Director of the Asia Bureau of the Foreign Office who had just returned to Japan from a trip to Nanking; and other officials of the Foreign Office. At this meeting Count Uchida reported on the signing of the Kellogg anti-war treaty and the general political situation in Western countries as he had observed them on his recent trip. He then described in detail his interviews with Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other British authorities on the China problem. At the conclusion of this report, Count Uchida "made certain important proposals in the direction of promoting perfect cooperation

between Japan and Britain." The translation from the *Mainichi* then stated that Count Uchida's proposition was discussed by those present and it was said that the present Japanese Cabinet "supported his views and has been paying special attention to the bringing about of Anglo-Japanese concord. The Foreign Office authorities seem to take the view that while it is, of course, important that Japan should support the cooperation of the Powers in China, as agreed upon at the Washington Conference, it is particularly necessary to promote cooperation with Britain, in view of the community of interests between the two countries in trade and other matters."

This report from the *Mainichi*, if correct would indicate that there is more than mere newspaper talk behind this matter of an Anglo-Japanese understanding on questions pertaining to China. Count Uchida, on his return from Paris after signing the Kellogg anti-war treaties, spent considerable time in Washington and according to reports which appeared in the Japanese press following his return, he was not very well satisfied with the results of his conversations with officials of the administration in Washington pertaining to China questions. It would therefore seem quite logical that the present Japanese Government should attempt to reach an understanding with officials of the British Government who might be more sympathetic toward the Japanese point of view. This is the way that alliances start: officials of two governments holding similar views get together and discuss points of compromise and cooperation and the thing grows from that point into a definite alliance. The idea of a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be looked upon with abhorrence by a majority of the British people, but there are certain imperialistic British interests with their roots sunk deep into the soil of Asia who would like to see the Alliance renewed for two definite reasons: First, it would tend to block or handicap the nationalistic aspirations of the Chinese; and second, it might delay for a time the development of American policy in respect to China as covered in the Washington Conference program.

Since these tendencies toward an understanding on the part of the British and Japanese in respect to China questions, comes immediately on the heels of the secret Anglo-French Naval Compromise which was exposed recently (see *The Review* for Nov. 17), it would be well for both China and the United States to watch this situation carefully. The exposures in respect to the secret Anglo-French naval pact indicate quite plainly that secret diplomacy is not yet dead and that despite the wide-spread propaganda on the subject of Anglo-American cooperation, that there are powerful interests in Great Britian which would not hesitate for a minute to enter into another secret alliance with Japan for the purpose of "knifing" American policy in the Far East, if by so doing they could prolong the tenure of their colonial enterprises in the Orient which are being adversely affected by Chinese nationalism. The break-down of the Sino-Japanese negotiations last week shows quite plainly where Japan stands on the question of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Chinese soil and also on the question of Japan's attitude in respect to Chinese tariff autonomy and other outstanding Sino-Japanese diplomatic questions. Students of Far Eastern affairs who have been watching this situation have been wondering for sometime whether Japan has been acting alone or whether the Tanaka Government was receiving secret support from certain European interests which are equally opposed to the granting of China's demands for political, territorial and administrative independence. As stated in the foregoing, the situation has not yet advanced to the point where definite conclusions may be drawn, but that the present Tanaka Government is *trying* to reach a secret understanding with British interests in respect to China questions, is obvious. Sufficient has already appeared in the press to prove that. Therefore, as stated, it is highly advisable that both China and America should watch the present situation most carefully for undoubtedly much is going on that does not appear on the surface.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written it has been learned that the British Government, in reply to an inquiry on the subject by the Chinese Charge d'Affairs in London, has denied that there is any foundation to the reports from Tokyo regarding a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance or even an understanding on the part of Japan and Britain on China questions. According to the cable from the Chinese Charge d'Affairs in London, the British Foreign Office declared that conversations had been held with Count Uchida in London on the question of China policy, but that Count Uchida had assured the British Government that Japan "has no aggressive designs whatever on China and is interested only in the protection of Japanese interests." It is perfectly natural that Count Uchida would make a statement of this kind to the British Foreign Office and also natural that the British Government would deny that there is any foundation for the talk of a renewal of the Alliance or even an understanding between Britain and Japan on questions pertaining to China. In view of the storm which was raised in the United States over the disclosures pertaining to the secret Anglo-French naval pact, it would seem most strange that Britain would listen to any overtures from the Tanaka Government on the subject of the Alliance. Since this question of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was thoroughly aired at the Washington Conference when the Alliance was abrogated, there can be no misunderstanding of American views on this question which are exactly the same today as they were before 1922. From the standpoint of the Japanese, their present Government has succeeded in getting Japan almost completely isolated on the question of China policy; hence it is perfectly natural that they should be searching about for allies in the hope of counteracting the present tendency on the part of the Powers to revise the China treaties. There is also a possibility that the Tanaka Government may be spreading the propaganda regarding a possible renewal of the Alliance for the purpose of involving the British in China's present animosities toward Japan. Only time will demonstrate the accuracy or falsity of the present Japanese propaganda on this subject. It has been announced that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in Peiping is shortly coming to Nanking for the purpose of making a treaty with China on the subject of tariff autonomy. If these negotiations proceed smoothly and Britain does make a new treaty, this will constitute proof of the falsity of the Japanese propaganda on that subject at least!

Chung Hwa Book Co. Issues Engraving of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

The Chung Hwa Book Co. of Shanghai has recently published an excellent engraving in sepia of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This printing establishment is one of the largest in China and has a modern-equipped plant at 277 Bubbling Well road. It prints thousands of text books and publishes many ancient Chinese art pictures. Its head office and main store are located at the corner of Honan and Foochow roads.

Thanksgiving Day in China

Americans in China, and particularly in Shanghai, where the largest group of Americans in China live, celebrate yearly the Thanksgiving Day festival much in the same way as if they were in their homeland. Here in Shanghai it has been for some years a custom to hold the principal religious service of the day in the British Cathedral, and thus Thanksgiving Day is given something of an international aspect.

Judge Milton S. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China presided at the service in the Cathedral, at which the President's Thanksgiving Day proclamation was read by Edward S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General. The Thanksgiving Day sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. W. Luccock, pastor of Community Church. A choir of about 70 voices, under the direction of Dr. Elam J. Anderson, principal of the Shanghai American School, led the singing. R. C. Young presided at the organ. Members of the American Co. and American Troop S.V.C. attended in a body.

The Fourth Regiment, United States Marines, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fred D. Kilgore, held a special service at the Marine Club, 30 Ferry Road. The Marine service sermon was delivered by Regimental Chaplain Hall.

Special Thanksgiving Day menus were served at all the principal hotels and at the American Club.

Thanksgiving Day Proclamation

"The season again approaches when it has been the custom for generations to set apart a day of thanksgiving for the blessings which the Giver of all good and perfect gifts has bestowed upon us during the year. It is most becoming that we should do this, for the goodness and mercy of God which have followed us through the year deserve our grateful recognition and acknowledgment. Through His Divine favor peace and tranquility have reigned throughout the land; He has protected our country as a whole against pestilence and disaster and has directed us in the ways of National prosperity. Our fields have been abundantly productive; our industries have flourished; wages have been lucrative, and comfort and contentment have followed the undisturbed pursuit of honest toil. As we have prospered in material things, so have we also grown and expanded in things spiritual. Through divine inspiration we have enlarged our charities and our missions; we have been imbued with high ideals which have operated for the benefit of the world and the promotion of the brotherhood of man through peace and good will.

"Wherefore, I, Calvin Coolidge president of the United States, do hereby set apart Thursday, the twenty-ninth day of November next as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and I recommend that in that day the people shall cease from their daily work and in their homes and in their accustomed places of worship, devoutly give thanks to the Almighty for the many great blessings they have received, and seek His guidance that they may deserve a continuance of His favor.

"In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the United States.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 22nd day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Fifty-third."

CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:
FRANK KELLOGG,
Secretary of State.

Serious Famine Conditions in North China

The *Kuo Wen* News Agency at Shanghai is in receipt of a lengthy statement from Shensi Province giving a vivid account of the famine conditions in that part of China. Shensi, says the statement, is by nature a disadvantageous province, where the weather is extremely cold, irrigation is poor beyond description and the means of communication remain as they were thousands of years ago. Famine visits this province rather regularly, it adds. For the last half a century at least three famines of the severest nature have visited the province. The great famine of 1876 cost the then Imperial Government a sum of Tls.3,000,000 cash and 1,200,000 piculs of rice for the relief of the refugees. The situation in the neighboring provinces was then not so bad and the national treasury much better off and yet at least 200,000 persons died of starvation.

In 1899 a drought of the severest nature spread all over the province. The late Empress Dowager and Emperor Kuang Hsu who happened to be in Changan and personally saw the heavy suffering of the people ordered that rice should be imported to the province from all rice producing quarters of the country. Government relief organizations were instituted in nearly all the centers of famine-stricken districts. This had cost the Government an amount of $9,000,000 in addition to a gift of 1,900,000 piculs of rice. Following the establishment of the Republic in 1911 there was never a day the people could live on peacefully and happily on account of the unceasing civil war which brought the whole population into absolute pauperism. Hope was, however, again cherished in the successful conclusion of the last Northern expedition. But much to their disappointment, they are once more encountering greater natural calamities. Since early this year to date not a drop of rain has fallen on that part of the country, as a result of which the rivers Kin and Wei are getting dry and plague prevails among the people and domestic animals, and worst of all the locust infestation has destroyed everything the people could possibly live on. With this famine on the one hand and the approaching of the cold season on the other, the people of 91 districts in the province are really waiting for their last day if no relief is forthcoming. In the districts like Konty and Fuki where the situation is still worse, girls of marriageable age are everywhere offered for sale at prices ranging between four to five dollars.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping, dated November 28, stated that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang had made an appeal to the China International Famine Relief Committee on behalf of the famine stricken provinces of Honan, Shensi and Kansu in which 50 million people are affected. General Feng estimates it will require a minimum of a hundred million dollars to afford them relief and while suggesting many forms of labor relief he points out the necessity of immediate gratuitous relief pending the fruition of labor schemes directed towards the removal of the causes of famine. These schemes include well-sinking, irrigation and road-building. General Feng pledges his personal co-operation and welcomes foreign investment and gifts. He attributes the famine principally to drought and subsidiarily to brigandage and disorder, which however, he says, were partly produced by famine and are now being suppressed.

Famine Relief to be Contributed by Various Provinces

The State Council at Nanking has approved the proposal of T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, that the following definite sums shall be contributed for famine relief by various provinces as follows: $150,000, Kiangsu; $150,000, Kwangtung; $100,000, Chekiang; $100,000, Anhwei; $100,000, Hupeh; $100,000, Hunan; $100,000, Hopei; $100,000, Szechuen; $50,000, Fukien; $300,000, the Three Eastern Provinces.

Noted Chinese Educator Says Dr. Sun Yat-sen is Author of China's Troubles

A recent *Kuo Wen* news agency report stated that the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang is reported to have asked the National Government to issue a warrant for the arrest of Chang Tai-yen, the famous Chinese scholar, who was the tutor to Pu Yi, the Manchu "Boy" ex-Emperor. The charge against Mr. Chang is that he had, before an audience of journalists, denounced the late "Chun-li" and his doctrines. According to report, Mr. Chang said that the Principle of Race in the Three People's Principles was a rotten copy from westerners, the only object of which was to furnish a pretext for displacing the Manchus: that his democratic principle ended at the change of government, from the monarchical to the so-called republic; and that his principle of how to improve the living conditions of the people was limited to the equal distribution of land.

Dr. Sun's Three People's Principles, says this heretic, are merely to enter into an alliance with the country that would help to keep burning a class war in this country. With the Party to govern the people he was in fact imposing on the people such suffering that they could not exist.

It was not Gen. Chiang Kai-shek nor Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, continued this reactionary, but Dr. Sun Yat-sen who was guilty for the present deplorable state of affairs in China, He did not really mean to govern the country by party, but by certain members of the party. "Although there still exists the name of a republic, yet in fact China finds herself once more in the period of Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to make himself emperor."

Soviet Mercantile Fleet Loses Appeal from Provisional Court Judgment

Appealing against a recent decision of the Provisional Court in Shanghai when a decision was given against it in favor of a former employee, the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, by its attorney Dr. O. Fischer, raised the point that the Chinese courts could not have jurisdiction over the Soviet Fleet, inasmuch as the Chinese Government had expelled all Soviet institutions from Shanghai. The Full Court of Appeal, after reviewing the decision of the Provisional Court, gave a decision during the week that the Chinese Courts had jurisdiction. The appeal was, therefore, dismissed.

Belgian Treaty Provides for Abolition of Extraterritoriality

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs November 29 issued the text of a treaty concluded between Belgium and China on November 22, 1928. In this treaty, besides recognising the right of Tariff Autonomy, the Belgian Government also agrees to the relinquishment of Consular Jurisdiction over Belgian subjects in China. Text of the Treaty and annexes follow:—

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF AMITY AND COMMERCE BETWEEN CHINA AND BELGIUM

The National Government of the Republic of China and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, acting in his name and in the name of Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg in virtue of existing agreements, being mutually animated by a desire to further strengthen the ties of friendship already happily existing between China and the Union of Belgium and Luxemburg, have decided to conclude a Preliminary Treaty of Amity and Commerce and have, for this purpose, named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China.

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Baron J. Guillaume, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Belgium in China;

who, having exchanged their full powers found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

The two High Contracting Parties recognize that, in the matter of customs and all related matters, they are on a footing of perfect equality, and on the basis of this principle they agree that such matters shall be regulated exclusively by their respective national laws.

It is further agreed that, in respect of all questions of customs as well as all questions relating thereto, neither of the two High Contracting Parties shall be subject, in the territory of the other, to a treatment less favorable than that accorded to any other country.

In no case shall the nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties be compelled to pay, in the territory of the other, with respect to the importation as well as exportation of merchandise, customs dues, transit taxes, or taxes of any other kind other or higher than those which are paid by the nationals or the nationals of any other country.

Article II.

The nationals of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall be subject, in the territory of the other Party, to the laws and the jurisdiction of the law courts of that Party.

Article III.

The two High Contracting Parties shall as soon as possible enter into negotiations with a view to the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation based upon the principle of reciprocity and equality of treatment.

Article IV.

The present Treaty is written in Chinese, French and English; in case of any difference of interpretation, the English text shall be held to be authoritative.

Article V.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Nanking. It shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

In testimony whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Nanking this twenty-second day of the eleventh month of the seventeenth year of the Republic in China, corresponding to the twenty-second day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

CHENGTING T. WANG

Plenipotentiary and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China.

BARON J. GUILLAUME

Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Belgium in China.

Annex I

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Nanking, November 22, 1928.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires,

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to state that Article II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Belgium shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Belgian Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Belgian subjects. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Belgian subjects shall thereafter be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction as soon as the majority of the Powers now possessing extraterritorial privileges in China shall have agreed to relinquish them.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

Nanking, November 22, 1928.

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of today's date which reads as follows:—

"In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to state that Article II of the Treaty signed this day between China and Belgium shall be understood to begin to be operative on January 1st, 1930. Before such date the Chinese Government will make detailed arrangements with the Belgian Government for the assumption by China of jurisdiction over Belgian subjects. Failing such arrangements on the said date, Belgian subjects shall thereafter be amenable to Chinese laws and jurisdiction as soon as the majority of the Powers now possessing extraterritorial privileges in China shall have agreed to relinquish them."

I have the honour to express to Your Excellency the agreement of His Majesty's Government on this subject.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(SIGNED) BARON J. GUILLAUME

Annex II

DECLARATION

I have the honour to declare that on or before January 1st, 1930, the Civil Code and the Commercial Code, in addition to other Codes and laws now in force, will be duly promulgated by the National Government of the Republic of China.

Annex III

JOINT DECLARATION

The Chinese and Belgian Governments declare that it did not appear necessary to insert in the Sino-Belgian Treaty signed this day a clause guaranteeing to the Chinese citizens in Belgium and Luxemburg and to the Belgian and Luxemburg subjects in China the application of their respective national laws relating to their personal status, inasmuch as the High Contracting Parties recognize in a general way this principle which is based on Private International Law, except in the case where such laws will be contrary to the public order of the country to apply them.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

(Signed) BARON J. GUILLAUME

Annex IV.

DECLARATION

In the name of the National Government of the Republic of China I have the honour to declare that, when Belgian subjects in China cease to enjoy the privileges of consular jurisdiction and when the relations between the two countries are on a footing of perfect equality, the Chinese Government, in view of the fact that Chinese citizens are permitted to live and trade and to acquire property in any part of the territories of Belgium and Luxemburg, will permit Belgian and Luxemburg subjects to enjoy the same rights in China, subject to the limitations to be prescribed in its laws and regulations.

(Signed) CHENGTING T. WANG

Annex V.

DECLARATION

In the name of my Government I have the honour to declare that Belgian and Luxemburg subjects in China shall pay such taxes as may be prescribed in the laws and regulations duly promulgated by the Chinese Government, provided that the same taxes are paid by the nations of all the Powers having treaty relations with China.

(Signed) BARON J. GUILLAUME

The New Pastor of the Shanghai Community Church

The Rev. Emery W. Luccock, who delivered the principal address at the Thanksgiving Day service in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, will be installed as the new pastor of the Community Church Sunday, December 2.

Mr. Luccock was born on June 10, 1894 at Bloomington, Md. At two weeks of age his father's family moved to Washington, D. C., where his father began a pastorate of ten years at the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church.

In 1904 the family moved to Oak Park, Ill, where his father served the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park for fourteen years. As a lad Mr. Luccock attended the Oak Park high school, graduating in 1912. In 1916 he received his A.B. degree from Wabash College where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta, Phi Beta Kappa and Tau Kappa Alpha fraternities. During this time he was business manager of "The Bachelor", the college newspaper, intending to enter the advertising field upon graduation. He was for two years half back on the freshman varsity foot ball team and manager of the track team, active also in "The Scarlet Masque" the college dramatic club.

Rev. E-W. Luccock

In the fall of 1915 he decided to enter the ministry and in the fall of 1916 began his theological work at Western Theological Seminary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

From 1917 to 1919 he was in the naval air service, first in the landsmen's school at Great Lakes, in Ground school at Boston and for a year as Pilot Instructor at the Naval Air Station at Miami, Florida.

At the close of the war he resumed his theological studies at McCormick Seminary, Chicago. During these two years he was associate pastor at the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park where he had grown up as a boy.

In the spring of 1920 he applied to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions for Institutional Church work in China. His application was accepted and in the fall of 1921 after a trip through Japan, Korea, and North China he entered the Language School of Nanking University.

In the fall of 1922 he went to his Station at Siangtan, Hunan, to which place a year later he took Miss Lois Maddock of Nanking as his bride.

In 1925 Mr. and Mrs. Luccock were transferred to the work of the Nantao Christian Institute.

During their regular furlough of 1926-27 Mr. Luccock studied at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University. The following year the absence of the senior pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oak Park made it necessary for them to return for work there. It was while in this service that the call to the Community Church was received and accepted.

Mr. Luccock is a thirty-second degree Mason.

On Sunday, December 2, at eleven o'clock the Rev. Luccock will be formally installed. The service will be participated in by the following: Dr. McNeil Poteat, will preach the sermon. Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, will deliver the charge to the Pastor; Rev. Paul G. Hayes, the charge to the Congregation. Rev. Charles E. Patton will present the constitutional questions and receive the pledge of pastor and people. Other participants will be: Dr. J. W. Cline, Rev. C. A. Burch and Rev. C. L. Boynton. Dr. J. C. McCracken, as Chairman of the Governing Board, will preside.

Community Church Activities

During the month of December the sermons of Rev. E. W. Luccock will be broadcasted. At the Current Issues class discussed "Can religion be reduced to a science?", Donald Roberts leading the discussion. Rev. Luccock's sermon last Sunday on 'Neighborliness' has been very well received.

Opium Smuggling Scandal Engages Attention of National Government

Within a few weeks after the sittings of the National Opium Suppression Conference at Nanking, when a proposal was adopted urging the National Government to investigate the charges against Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, chairman of the Anhui Political Committee, for alleged complicity in the opium traffic, another incident concerning opium has occurred here in Shanghai, the responsibility for which seems to rest either with the Shanghai Special Municipality or the Defense Commissioner of the Shanghai-Woosung district.

In the Chinese newspapers of Shanghai November 23 news items appeared stating that Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, the Commissioner, had dispatched a telegram to Chang Chih-kiang, Chairman of the National Anti-Opium Suppression Committee at Nanking, to the effect that it had just been reported by his detective department that they had discovered twenty piculs of smuggled opium which had been unloaded from the s.s. *Kiangan* at the wharf of the China Merchants S. N. Co at Nantao. On succeeding days the Chinese newspapers printed copies of urgent telegrams sent by Col. Tai Shih-fu, the chief of the Department of Public Safety of the Special Shanghai Municipality, addressed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the State Council, Feng Yu-hsiang, Minister of War, Chao Tai-wen, acting Minister of Interior, Chang Chih-kiang, chairman of the National Opium Suppression Committee, and also to Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui and Mayor Chang Tin-fang, in which Col. Tai reported that his men on November 22 had intercepted thirty men fully armed conveying opium from the Chinese Bund and when his Police attempted to investigate, the Police themselves were surrounded by the armed conveyors of the opium and taken to the military detectives bureau at the West Gate and detained there.

The matter has aroused great interest in Chinese circles. The fact is established that opium smuggling on a large scale has been going on with the connivance of some one high in authority. Telegrams from Nanking indicate that the National government intends to make a thorough investigation of the affair.

Albert Thomas Enthusiastically Received in China

Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labor Bureau of Geneva, who arrived in China several weeks ago is everywhere being received with the greatest cordiality. He was entertained at Hankow upon his arrival there November 24 by General Li Chung-jen, Chang Chi-peng and General Hu Chung-tuh. In his speech of welcome, General Li expressed the hope that Mr. Thomas will find it possible to explain to the European people, upon his return from China, the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people, especially with regard to the abolition of all unequal treaties. In response, Mr. Thomas stated that the aim of the Bureau is to remove obstacles in the way of international cooperation especially in the field of industry and labor. Mr. Thomas is due in Shanghai shortly.

At Nanking, Mr. Thomas was met at the Hsiakwan station by representatives of the National Government. Accompanied by T. C. Tchou, (Director of the Labor Department of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor) M. Thomas made calls on various officials on Tuesday and in the evening a reception in his honor was given by Minister H. H. Kung.

Interviewed by a *Kuo Min* news agency correspondent, Mr. Thomas remarked: "A cursory survey of about ten days, of course, cannot give me a very accurate insight into the actual labor conditions of your country. As far as I am able to judge, the improvement of the living conditions of women and child workers in your country seems to be the most pressing need."

Recent Sino-Foreign Treaty Negotiations

The new Sino-Belgian treaty was signed at Nanking, November 22.

The French Minister Count de Martel proceeded to Nanking from Peiping during the week and it is understood that he is negotiating with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the signing of a new treaty.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking stated that the Sino-Netherlands and Sino-Italian treaties would be signed in the near future.

The British and Danish Ministers also proceeded from Peiping to Nanking during the week to enter into treaty negotiations.

Associate Inspector of Salt Revenue Explains Situation

F. Hussey-Freke, Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, during the week issued the following statement explaining the action he has taken in regard to the Allocation of the Salt Revenue.

It is true that I have accepted the position of Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration under the National Government and that the functions of the Inspectorate Service under the temporary arrangement which has been agreed upon will differ considerably from those provided for by the Re-organisation Loan of 1913.

The principal difference lies in the arrangements for the custody of the salt revenue.

Under the Re-organisation Loan Agreement, the District Inspectors were intended to collect the revenue and lodge it in foreign banks where it remained until the loans for which the Chief Inspector were responsible under agreement had been fully met. It must however, be remembered that it has not been possible to carry out this procedure except in a very partial degree for many years, while within recent months the Inspectorate has been powerless to secure any part of the salt revenue whatever.

Ministry To Get Revenue

Under the new temporary arrangement all salt revenue, as soon as collected by the District Inspectors, is to be credited locally to the account of the Minister of Finance in the collecting (Chinese) banks. The Minister of Finance has undertaken to transfer, from the first collections paid into his account every month in each district, a certain quota of revenue to the account of the District Inspectors sufficient to make up a total of $10,000,000 annually—this being approximately the sum required to meet the service of those loans for which the Chief Inspectors have in the past borne responsibility. The Chief Inspectors will continue to serve these loans with the above-mentioned $10,000,000, which will be lodged in the foreign banks by the District Inspectors as and when it is received from the Minister of Finance every month.

The Inspectorate, therefore, under the new temporary arrangement will not retain uninterrupted control over any part of the salt revenue, but will depend upon the Minister of Finance for the funds required to meet the loans under its charge.

Answers Criticism

I am aware that this arrangement is meeting with criticism as to which I offer the following comments. I have already pointed out that matters had reached a stage where the Inspectorate was powerless to obtain custody of any part of the salt revenue—this provision of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement was completely inoperative. At the same time no attempt was being, or had ever been, made by the parties to the Loan Agreement—the Chinese Government and the Group Banks —either to revise the Agreement or to render its provisions workable by the Inspectorate.

As a consequence, I was faced with two alternatives (1) to attempt to carry on a system which afforded no funds either to meet the bondholders' claims or even to maintain the service in existence, manifestly an impossible task, or (2) to endeavor to reach a temporary solution which while, acceptable to the Chinese Government, held out some possibility of the Inspectorate being enabled to secure funds with which to meet its loan responsibilities. In the interest of the Chinese Government, whose employee I am, and of the bondholders I have chosen the latter course and take full responsibility for having done so. I believe in the circumstances it is the best arrangement which can at present be made.

No Cognizance Of Loans

My critics have also referred to loans secured upon the "salt surplus." This term has always been applied to salt funds which remained at the disposal of the Minister of Finance after the loan payments for which the Inspectorate Service was responsible had been met. It is generally known that previous Chinese Governments have raised loans—I believe a very large number—from both Chinese and foreign sources on this "Surplus", but the Inspectorate has never been connected in any way with such loans, nor even possesses any record of their flotation or existence. I personally know nothing about them beyond what I have read in the Press. Such loans have been served entirely by the Minister of Finance—presumably from "surplus" above-mentioned but, if so certainly without the Inspectorate incurring any responsibility. Under the new temporary arrangement all salt revenue not required for loans served by the Inspectorate remains in the account of the Minister of Finance. The parties, therefore, who are interested in the "surplus"-secured loans appear to be in the same position as before *i.e.* dependent for their claims upon funds with which the Inspectorate has no concern.

Negotiations Not Precluded

My acceptance of appointment under temporary service regulations does not of course preclude formal negotiations on the subject of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement between the parties to that Agreement, the Chinese Government and the Group Banks, if such are considered desirable. That is not my concern. I cannot prophesy regarding the future but until the Inspectorate is in a position to carry out the provisions of the Re-organisation Loan Agreement or that Agreement is formally revised I can only assure all parties that I shall do my utmost to make the present temporary arrangement a success.

Shanghai to Have New Department Store

Shanghai will in the near future have still another large department store. Like all its predecessors it will be located on Nanking road—this one at the corner of Fukien road. The proposed building and the sections for each department are being planned on the most modern lines. To mention one of the most striking innovations first, the basement is being designed as an automobile service station with the principal object of providing parking accommodations. Like with all the other department stores, a hotel and restaurant will be conducted in connection with the store, it having been found that these three kinds of enterprises can be profitably combined. Patrons of the hotel are to be given special rates and the management is even contemplating the idea of sending customers home in the company's own cars provided they make purchases of a certain size. An alloted section of the service station will also be at the disposal of the public free of charge, the idea being that with the close proximity of the store the owners of the cars will be induced to make purchases.

In a number of ways the new store will be on a different basis than those already established. The building will belong to one set of owners and the company will take over the premises on a thirty years' lease. It is understood, however, that the owners of the building are taking a substantial interest in the new enterprise. In order to obviate the possibility of labor troubles, every employee taken on will be compelled to take shares in the enterprise in proportion to the importance of the position he occupies.

The China Emporium, as the new establishment is to be called, announces that it is securing highly trained technical experts as the heads of its various departments and the whole establishment is to be conducted according to the most up-to-date methods.

Shipping Board Settles Long Outstanding Claim at Yokohama

A. H. Denton, one of the seven members of the Commission which controls the United States Shipping Board, departed recently from Yokohama on his return to the United States after bringing about a settlement of a long outstanding claim against the Shipping Board. Briefly the circumstances were that at about the time of the Takata failure the Shipping Board had delivered cargo worth about $380,000 without the bills of lading having been produced. Later a claim arose concerning this cargo and the Shipping Board deposited securities worth $400,000 with the courts as a guarantee. Mr. Denton was able to arrange a compromise whereby the two Banks concerned, the Bank of Chosen and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank each took a loss of ten per cent. The Dai Ni Bank, which had guaranteed the deliveries, had practically ceased to exist, but the eventual settlement provided that it was to reimburse at the rate of eighty per cent of the total claim of $380,000 The Shipping Board secured the return of its securities.

Anti-Japanese Agitation in North China

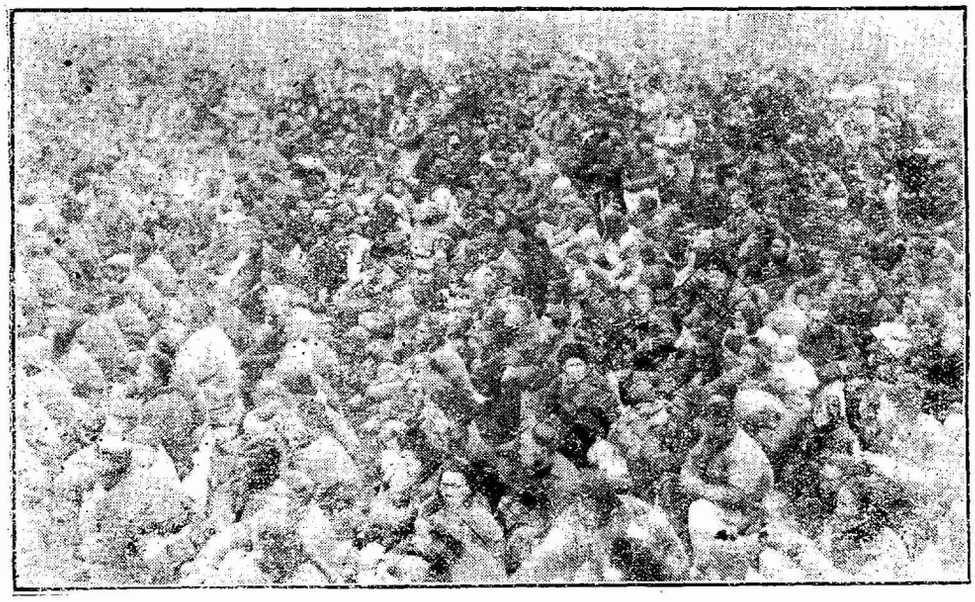
A recent *Ta Chung* telegram from Lwanchow stated that despite the fact that Japanese goods had only a small market in Kansu, a committee for the boycott of Japanese goods had recently been organized following the arrival of representatives of the Anti-Japan Association from Tientsin. The aim of the Committee, it is stated, is not so much to institute a movement against the comsumption of Japanese goods by the Chinese as to absolutely prevent Japanese foods from being imported into the territory of Kansu.

At Tientsin, a circular issued by the Anti-Japan Association stated that all unregistered Japanese goods found in the public markets would be confiscated.

Pertinent Observations on China's Emigration Problem

BY J. A. J.

NOTHING in a general way could appear to be more of an unqualified benefit to the world at large than improvements in the means of inter-communication. Upon every abstract consideration, advances in this direction would seem to be one of the few things which can do nothing but good. As time, however, has gone on, since the benefits of rapid inter-communication have come into play, we have begun to discover that, like all things mundane, they are not without some counterbalancing disadvantages. It is one thing for the people of the West to have the means of getting to and from the East with facility, but quite another for the Chinese to be able to get to the West with equal ease! It has been always wished that China should come not only into the comity of nations politically considered, but should be more intimately connected with foreigners in trade and in the ordinary pursuits of life. This process has been very much hastened by the improved means of inter-communication of modern times, and while we are still advocating the policy of bringing the Chinese and Westerners into more intimate relations, in America, Australia, Africa and even in Eastern possessions of the Powers the Chinese are actually barred from effecting an entry or have obstacles put in their way. The Japanese, who have professed themselves to have been badly hurt and discriminated against, have for years now looked askance at any movement of the Chinese towards Japan or the Japanese dependencies.



A Few of China's Millions who have Emigrated from densely Populated Shantung to Manchuria. This Picture was Taken at Dairen.

So far as the question affects China, it is manifest that no injustice is done by restricting the immigration of Chinese into America, Canada, Australia, Africa and Europe, seeing amongst other reasons that the residence of Europeans, Americans, Canadians, Australians and the White people of Africa is restricted in China. In regard to Japan, no one would seriously say that Westerners are really on a footing with Japanese in their country. The problem as to Asiatic immigration in various parts of the world outside of Asia is no doubt one of considerable complexity but, at the same time, it is not one which is incapable of solution. If the plain facts be taken as the basis of action, in place of general theories, there should be little difficulty in coming to a reasonable understanding on the subject. No one who considers the subject upon the actual facts can doubt that the immigration of Asiatics into America, Australasia or Europe must be regulated in some way that will be fair to both sides, and cannot otherwise proceed without raising unnecessary and possibly even serious complications.

Japan's Surplus Population

In the days before the Russo-Japanese war, back to the time of the American annexation of Hawaii, much was said and written regarding Japan's need of an outlet for her surplus population. America and Australia were making an outcry against the immigration of the Asiatic races, and the idea was generally entertained that Japan would therefore be practically forced to secure the Hawaiian Islands as a dumping ground for her surplus population, and at the same time keep the door open in Korea in view of future needs. Notwithstanding the fact that the Japanese have perennially talked of an increasing population of some three quarters of a million annually, experts and observers have stated that there should be ample means for Japan to take care of this much talked of "surplus" without resorting to Imperialistic tricks. In South America there is still some demand for Japanese immigrants but no one knows better than the Tokyo Government itself that much reliance must not be placed upon this field. *The door may be completely shut one of these days.*

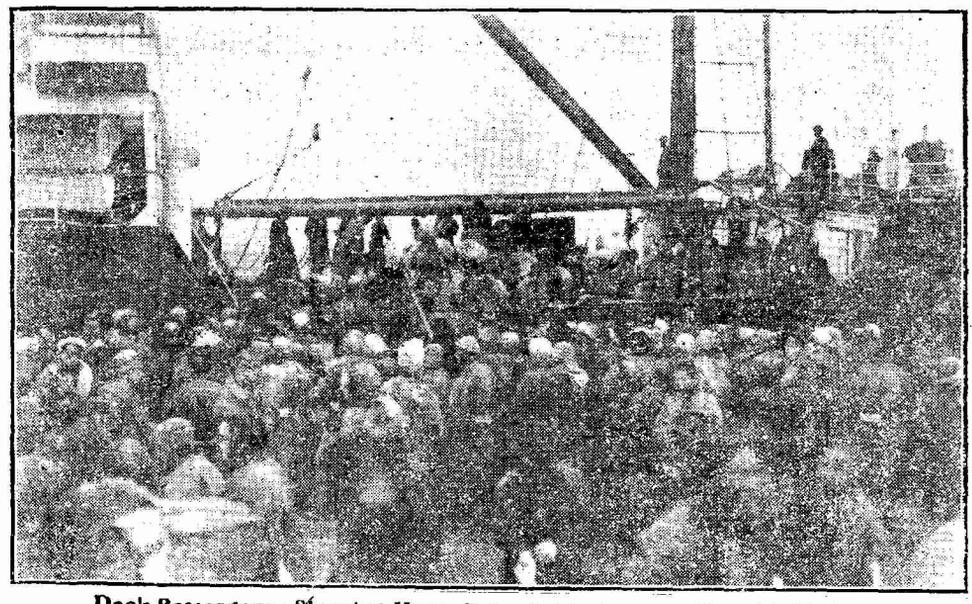
In order to find an excuse for the eventual annexation of Manchuria, the Japanese Government from the time of the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, did its utmost to encourage the Japanese to migrate to the Three Eastern Provinces. It was expected that fully a quarter of a million would migrate to Manchuria annually, but the fact of the matter is that to-day, after twenty-three years of occupation of the Liaotung Peninsula and economic control of South Manchuria and deliberate encroachments into the North, the entire Japanese population of the Three Eastern Provinces do not reach that figure! So long as any migratory movement is not under official aegis, the political significance of the movement scarcely suggests itself, but when the Government appears as a driving force behind this movement, the whole thing at once becomes the object of universal suspicion. It is worth while recalling the words of the late editor of the *Japan Chronicle* in 1909 in reference to the official encouragement of migration of Japanese to Manchuria:—"Here there is no inducement for Japanese laborers to swarm into the country. There is no work that cannot be done cheaper by the Chinese themselves. The economic conditions are absolutely unfavorable to the Japanese, and in order to be encouraged to proceed to Manchuria they must be subsidised in some form or other, either by grants or by high wages from the Japanese authorities. Hence the suspicion is bound to arise that the motive underlying such an expensive policy on the part of the Japanese Government is first to Japonise and then to annex Manchuria."

Whites Unable to Compete With Asiatic Labor

Asiatic immigrants are barred from Canada, the United States, and Australia for well known reasons. It did not take long for the White population of each of these countries to discover that it is impossible for a White laborer to compete with an Asiatic laborer. Moreover, the presence of Asiatic laborers in large numbers in White communities, in open competition with white workers cannot but be the source of constant friction. Thus, apart from the economical aspect of the matter, there is the question of possible international troubles resulting from open conflicts between Whites and Asiatics. Then there is the political aspect. It is a well known fact that the Asiatics, especially the Japanese and Chinese, are much more frugal than Europeans, Canadians, Americans and Australians. They accumulate savings very much quicker than the latter. And as soon as they have a sufficient sum to do so, they purchase property as a safe investment, and thereby acquire certain rights. Moreover, it is right that Asiatics should be prevented from migrating to the West as laborers and compete with Westerners because White laborers can never come to Asia and compete with Asiatic laborers.

There is no need for Asiatics to seek fortunes abroad. The continent of Asia is rich in resources waiting to be tapped and is capable of taking care of every able-bodied man available as a laborer. China is now in process of reconstruction and in future years, we can confidently expect, work will be found for all. However, there is no gainsaying that the immigration question as a purely Asiatic question (that is to say inter-migration of Asiatic peoples) is one of a most complex nature, at least in-so-far as the man-in-the-street is concerned. Perhaps if the European Powers possessed no colonies or dependencies in Asia and Japan possessed neither Korea nor Formosa nor did she control South Manchuria, the question would be a much simpler matter. Great Britain, for example, in addition

to India, controls Malaya. Malaya is in Asia and so is China. Now there is talk of the British authorities putting a check altogether upon Chinese immigration into Malaya on account of the labor situation there. The Chinese feel sore that one Asiatic people could be prevented from entering another Asiatic country by an outside race altogether. The subject of Chinese immigration in Singapore, Borneo, Timor, Java, Indo-China, the Philippines and Siam is at the present day one of much interest. The general tendency among governments of European origin seems now to be in favor of checking such immigration in contradistinction to the former policy of permitting unrestricted entry. The arguments for and against the Chinese immigrant have been repeated perhaps *ad nauseum* but it will generally be found that, except in cases where he is discussing the question from a vague general point of view, based on other people's observations, the personal interests of the writer or speaker entirely color his expressed opinion. In few places, perhaps, has the advent of the Chinese workmen been attended with more successful results than in the Federated Malay states. One authority declared a quarter of a century ago that "in any country inhabited by a race which is unable or unwilling to perform the work necessary to the well-being of the community, the Chinese immigrant must be welcomed with open arms, and it is not too much to say that but for him the success which has attended the work of the British administration in the Peninsula could never have been achieved. He has been from the beginning the muscle and sinew of the community, and also, in no small degree, its brains as well." Praise of the Chinese immigrant could hardly go further but it appears to be the case that now that conditions are changed, the Chinese immigrant is no longer welcome in Malaya. Until now, the stream of Chinese immigration has flowed with hardly an interruption, but as a set-off against it, the counter-stream of Chinese returning to their homes must be borne in mind, and it must further be remembered that this counter-stream is largely composed of those who have been most successful. In Malaya, the British for years endeavored to induce the natives of British India to migrate to the Peninsula but without that degree of success which was hoped for. It has never been claimed that the Indian immigrant could compete with the Chinese, but being a useful agricultural laborer and comparatively free from that love of speculation which leads the Celestial to desert other employment for the chances of the mines, he would, it was hoped, be induced to settle in the Malay Peninsula. The fact remains that even at present he does not so settle to any appreciable extent, and the man from China,—the harder worker—comes and goes again.

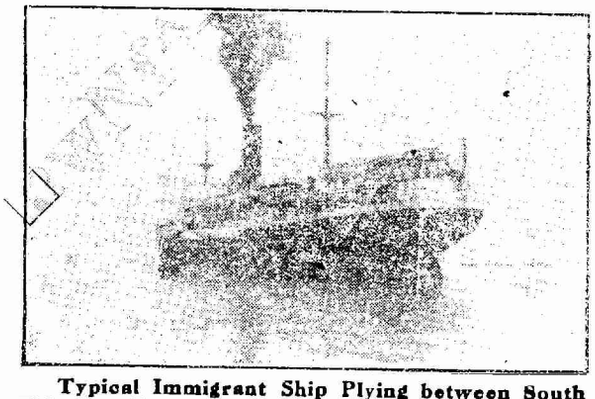


Deck Passengers—Showing How all Available Space on Board is Utilized

China Must Become Strong

Japanese immigrants are more steady in inclination than Chinese immigrants. Once they are in a country, they give no thought of returning home or even of changing from one occupation to another no matter the difference in remuneration. They simply "stick to it" from beginning to end and this quality makes them formidable competitors of other immigrants and of the natives as well. In California, the Americans have long since discovered this fact but the chief, if not the sole reason for shutting out the Japanese is their low standard of living and the consequent low scale of wages. In South America they are already causing dissaffection and there is the possibility of their being shut out altogether or restricted in numbers.

The Japanese are, however, very susceptible to climatic conditions, they can neither stand a cold climate nor a tropical one. Hence they can never compete with Southern Chinese in Malaya nor with Northern Chinese in Manchuria. In Hokkaido, the Northernmost Japanese territory, and in Sakhalin as well as in Formosa there is space enough for 12,000,000 more and there is really no such necessity to clamor for space abroad for "surplus" population. The "surplus population" is merely the catchword of Japanese militarists to cover the browbeating of China such as the occupation of Shantung or the usurpation of Chinese Sovereign Rights in Manchuria. Proportionately speaking, Belgium has a larger "surplus population" than Japan but no one has ever heard Belgium dictating to Russia, say, about the necessity of allotting space for this "surplus." The reason is obvious: Russia is too strong to dictate to. Now, if China were as correspondingly strong *vis-a-vis* Japan, it stands to reason that the Japanese militarists would be a bit more wary of their actions. It therefore, behoves China to unify herself and gain a first-rank position as a world Power to offset not only the machinations of the Japanese militarists but the interference of European Powers in the matter of inter-Asiatic immigration.



Typical Immigrant Ship Plying between South China and Singapore.

Clifford Hewitt, Mint Expert, Arriving Shortly

Clifford Hewitt, an expert in the construction of mints for the coinage of money, who supervised the construction of the Shanghai Mint several years ago, is returning to China shortly according to a report which appeared in the Chinese newspapers recently. Mr. Hewitt is connected with the U. S. Government Mint at Philadelphia. Several years ago he supervised the construction of the Government Mint in the Philippines and then later came to Shanghai where he supervised the construction of the Chinese Government Mint here. The Shanghai Mint, however, was not opened owing to the disturbed political situation, and the machinery has been stored in warehouses in this city. Recently the National Ministry of Finance decided to place the Mint in operation and wired Mr. Hewitt, asking him to return to China. Kwok Bew, manager of the Wing On Company of Shanghai has been appointed manager of the Shanghai Mint.

Charles R. Crane Coming To China

Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, who recently was appointed an honorary adviser to the Chinese National Government's Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, has wired Dr. H. H. Kung that he will visit China early next year. Mr. Crane stated in his cable that he was departing immediately on a trip to the Near East, Egypt and India and would immediately proceed to China, but in case the Chinese Government required his services earlier, that he would forego his trip to India and come here directly. Since his retirement as American Minister to China, Mr. Crane has been living in retirement in New York.

A Proposed Economic Conference in Paris to Protect Investors in China

A recent *Toho* News agency dispatch from Tokyo stated that owing to the instability of economic conditions in China, which are stated in the telegram to be seriously affecting foreign investments in this country, an international economic conference is to be convened in Paris to discuss measures for the protection of foreign investments here. The conference is stated to be proposed to be convened under the auspices of the International Chamber of Commerce which has already communicated with all countries having affiliations with the Chamber, asking whether or not they approve of the scheme. The *Toho* messages adds that in case all the powers concerned agree to the scheme the proposed conference will be held in Paris, probably during January next. A national committee meeting was to be held in Japan in connection with this matter November 30.

China has received no information regarding this convention, according to T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.

The International Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters and secretariat-general office at 38 Cours Albert Ier, Paris VIII, France. It was founded in June, 1920 by a meeting of business interests representing Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy and the United States. Other countries have subsequently joined until the present membership is said to represent 44 countries.

The purpose of the International Chamber is said to be for "promotion of international trade and seeks to mitigate the effects of all restrictions which tend to hamper that development."

Each country having membership in the International Chamber has its own "national Committee" which is supposed to represent industrial, commercial, financial and transport interests. The organization holds biennial Congresses, the following having been held since the formation: Paris, 1920; London, 1921; Rome, 1923; Brussels, 1925; Stockholm. 1927 and one was supposed to have been held in Amsterdam this year. The present President is Alberto Pirelli, an Italian, but the acting President is Sir Alan G. Anderson, of the Chamber of Shipping of Great Britain. Walter Leaf, of the British Westminister Bank was the last President.

The chairman of the American Committee is Owen D. Young of the General Electric Company the British Committee, Sir Arthur Balfour, former president of the Association of the British Chambers of Commerce; the French Committee, Etienne Clementel, president of the Foreign French Chambers of Commerce; German Committee, Franz von Mendelssohn, president of the Deutscher Industrie and Handelstag; Japanese Committee, Junnosuke Inouye, former Minister of Finance and ex-governor of the Bank of Japan.

Tunnel Leading to Ming Tombs at Nanking Is Discovered

One of the main topics of conversation at Nanking during the week has been the discovery of a tunnel leading to the Ming tombs. A *Reuter* message stated that although only part of the tunnel was discovered recently when workers were opening up a hill outside of the city to make way for the Chun Shan Road connecting Hsiakuan with the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum had been excavated, signs were found showing unmistakably that the tomb had been robbed, probably in the early part of the Tsing Dynasty. A Kang Hsi coin was among the articles found in the tunnel.

The design on the front face of the bricks used in building the tunnel is that of a dragon. The twists of its body indicate the characters "Pin an," meaning peace. The design on the back face of the bricks suggests a big lizard. The fact that the dragon design was used shows that the tomb must have belonged to a royal family. Some Kai Yuan coins, dating as far back as the Tang Dynasty, have also been discovered in the tunnel. This, however, does not prove that the tunnel was built in that dynasty.

The entrance to the tunnel looks like a bridge-span and measures about twelve feet deep into the tunnel. The workers have dug in about 12 ft. deep into the tunnel. A large hole was discovered in the northern part of the tunnel. It was probably from this place the robbers entered the tunnel and carried away the valuables. This belief has been strengthened by the discovery of axe marks near the spot.

The discovery has brought daily several hundred visitors to the place. It is now known that it was discovered more than a week ago, but the diggers were superstitious and afraid of excavating the place for fear of arousing the wrath of the spirits of the dead. The work of excavation is still being continued, the Chinese authorities hoping that some tablets will be found which will throw more light on its history

New Minister to Germany Entertained on German Steamer

General Tsiang Tso-ping, newly appointed Chinese Minister to Berlin, was a guest of honor Tuesday, November 27 at a tiffin party given by A. Widmann, general manager of Melchers & Co., and general agent of the North German Lloyd in Shanghai, on board the *Coblenz* at the Shanghai Hongkew Wharf. The tiffin party was attended by many Chinese and German officials and merchants including Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Kuo Tai-chi, former Foreign Commissioner, and Mrs. Kuo, Yuan Shang-chai, President of the Tungchi University; Chevalier S. K. Chen, Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Dr. Wagner, Councillor of the German Legation; Dr. Thiel, German Consul-General; Dr. Blacklo, German Consul; and many others.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway More Prosperous Since Nanking Became Capital

Since the creation of Nanking as the national capital of China, the Shanghai-Nanking railway has prospered much more than for some time. A survey made by the accountant department of the railway administration indicates that from the beginning of this year until now the Shanghai-Nanking line has been carrying on a prosperous business with the remarkable record that during the whole of this year the total income from this railway is expected to exceed the sum of $10,000,000. Deducting the various kinds of expenses, the total amount of surplus will be more than four million dollars. The income of the Shanghai-Nanking railway shows a monthly increase in both the traffic on passenger and freight trains.

Harbin Tram Case to be Heard Again Before U. S. Court for China

The U. S. Circuit Court in San Francisco having reversed the decision of the U. S. Court for China and referred the case back to Shanghai for further hearing, the Harbin Electric Joint Stock Co., Ltd., plaintiffs in an action against the Beckman and Linden Engineering Corporation, E. W. Beardsley and the National City Bank, involving a sum of nearly $500,000, have filed an amended complaint through Sidney A. Moss, their attorney. The case will shortly be heard by Judge Milton D. Purdy, at the United States Court for China in Shanghai.

Chefoo "Killer" Again on the Rampage

A recent *Reuter* telegram from Peiping stated that the ex-Northern General Liu Chen-nien, known as "The Killer," has again begun causing trouble in the Chefoo district. His appointee occupied the Salt office by force and General Liu informed the Consular Body that he intended to enforce the tonnage dues proposed by the former Tupan of Shantung, Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, but never enforced. He also proposed to increase telegraphic charges, motor licenses and other taxes by ten per cent. for three months, calling this the "Famine Relief Tax."

Chang Hsueh-liang Claims "Blanks" Only Used on Nationalist Demonstrators

With reference to telegrams from Nanking last week that a hundred people were killed and wounded in Manchuria as a result of police and soldiers firing on demonstrating crowds who hoisted the Kuomintang flag, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to have wired to Gen. Cheng Chi, chairman of the divisional political council at Peiping declaring that when the Police and Military suppressed demonstrations in Kirin province and elsewhere they fired only blank rounds. He assured Gen. Cheng that there were no dead and that he had sent delegates to investigate and pacify the wounded students in the hospital.

Deputy Secretary General of League of Nations Coming to China

The National Government during the week received a telegram from the secretariat of the League of Nations to the effect that the mission of J. L. Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General of the League to China, has no other purpose than to establish direct friendly connections with the National Government on behalf of the League of Nations. A *Reuter* telegram several weeks ago stated that Mr. Avenol was about to start on a trip to the Far East.

Wang Reviews Nationalist Achievements

The following is the text of an address by Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister, on the subject of "Nationalist Achievements" which was delivered before the Pan-Pacific Association of Shanghai on Saturday, November 24. Dr. Wang was introduced by Admiral Mark L. Bristol of the U. S. Pacific Fleet. More than 200 guests were present.

On October 29, 1927, I contributed an article to *The China Weekly Review*, entitled: "China's Politics During the Past Decade," in which I stated that if we accept as a truism that history is past politics and politics is present history, then a survey of the present political situation in China will become a chapter of the history of young China." What I am going to speak upon today may be considered as continuation to that article and as a mark of the beginning of another decade. Before I proceed to dwell on the subject of the meeting, may I not be permitted to give a synopsis of what I wrote over a year ago?

The decade under review in that article started from the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai in 1916. This period was chosen for two reasons. In the first place it marks a decade of intense and continuous struggle of the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party for a constitutional government against the militarists. In the second place it stands out prominently as a period when China refuses to accept the terms of unilateral treaties and demands a general revision on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

Outlines Program

The Kuomintang is the only political party in China that has a clear-cut program for the reconstruction of the country. The founding of the Republic in 1911 by eliminating the effeminate Manchu court was only a partial success as the reigns of government were soon after placed in the hands of Yuan Shih-kai, who had shown great ability for administration but who turned out to be a traitor to his country and a perjurer to his oath. Although he died in 1916 with a broken heart and a detested name, his unscrupulous lieutenants continued to hold the powers of the government against the people, and plunged the country into the sorrowful state of chaos for the last ten years. It was partly due to the inability of our own people to gather sufficient strength to defeat the warlords created by Yuan Shih-kai, but it was largely due to the unwarranted interference of some of the foreign powers to "pick" their "winning horses" among warlords in order to further their own special interests and maintain their ill-gotten and unjust privileges.

Fighting between the warlords became the order of the day, which had brought untold sufferings upon the people. Those who took part in this internecine warfare changed sides like the colors of a chameleon. While this was going on, the Kuomintang, under the intrepid leadership of Mr. Sun, was slowly but steadily building up a Nationalist Army at Canton with the supreme object of eliminating all these warlords once for all. It had many seemingly insurmountable difficulties to overcome before it could even gain a foot-hold in Canton; but Dr. Sun resolutely struggled first for a foot-hold, then for consolidation, and finally for the Drive northward. It required four years of intense preparation before it was ready to take the field, and when it was finally launched on July 15, 1926, the greatly beloved leader had already gone to his rest after forty years of unselfish devotion to his country and people.

Other Factors

At the time of writing that article fourteen months ago, the Drive was only partially accomplished. Wu Pei-fu was already eliminated, but the Chang Tso-ling, Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang combination was still very strongly and firmly intrenched. Notwithstanding these facts, I still made the following conclusions:

1. That those who fight for a definite cause and with a determined purpose must ultimately win out;
2. That paper bullets in the form of organized publicity is just as effective as lead bullets;
3. That a civilian form of government must be evolved if it is to last;
4. That a constructive program should form the basis of progressive reforms of the country; and finally
5. That foreign relations with China henceforth must be grounded on terms of equality and reciprocity.

Coming back now to the subject under discussion, namely Trials and Achievements of the National Government, one can readily see that the greatest trial has been how to consolidate the grounds won in the victorious sweep northwards. Then province after province fell under the control of the Nationalist forces, how were they to be governed? Should the victorious military generals be permitted to carve out for themselves such areas or territories as come under their control? If so, what difference would there be from the detested warlords of the north? And yet we had also to take into consideration that without the support of the military, how were we to keep order and peace? A successful evolution of a civilian form of government in each of the provinces was the only solution of this most difficult problem. The stability of the National Government, the maintenance of peace and order, the unfolding of the constructive program of the Nationalist Party, the building up of commerce and industry and the working out of a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," one and all, hinged on this vital and pivotal point! Has the National Government achieved something on this all important question? I am happy to say that it has. I have sat at the meetings of the Central Political Council for nearly half a year, and there when we deliberated on the personnel for the Provincial councils, the voice of the civilian leaders had just as much weight as the military leaders. As a matter of fact no such line has ever been drawn in the discussions of the Council. All are bent upon getting the best men for the positions.

Second Great Trial

The second great trial of the National Government has been the seeming discord in the Nationalist Party—the so-called difference between the Right Wing and the Left Wing. That there is a serious conflict of opinion between the two Wings is open knowledge to all, but one must remember that this discord had already existed before the Drive was on July 15, 1926. The Right Wing always opposed launched measure of allowing members who were inclined to communism in the Nationalist Party. Their determined opposition caused some of their numbers to be temporarily detained in Canton and others to be told to take a trip abroad, so as to maintain a united front in the Drive northward. The regrettable "Nanking Incident" happened to March 24, 1927, however, opened the eyes of the leaders of the Party to the very great dangers to which it was exposed, to the nefarious working of the communists under the cloak of party members. A resolute stand was taken. Instead of carrying on the campaign northward, all the available forces were employed to crush the communist elements in the Party. We literally had to fight our way from Nanking back to Canton. But through this backward movement we succeeded in gaining a gigantic step forward. Does not this also constitute a distinct achievement of the National Government!

The difference of the two Wings will be healed to a certain extent in the course of time; but in my opinion it is a healthy sign of having two Wings in a Party, just as, in Great Britain and America, people favor the "two parties" system, for one acts as a check against unwholesome domineering of the other which may happen to be in power.

The Need for Funds

The third great trial is lack of funds for the National Government. In order to meet the northern warlords in the field, sufficient units had to be formed, clothed, and equipped. Our able finance minister Mr. T. V. Soong, told me that it had cost the National Government no less a sum than $100,000,000 just for the purpose of maintaining the great Drive during the last two years. Probably another $100,000,000 was spent upon equipment of the total Nationalist forces. Now that the campaign is over the pressing question is to reduce the strength of the standing army, which again calls for funds. The havoc wrought upon the people in Shantung and Chihli by such bandit chiefs like Chang Chung-chang needs to be rehabilitated. Domestic and foreign services of the Government have to be taken over and expanded. Improvements for the railways, building of new roads, conservation of rivers and one hundred and one other things have to be done. All these call for funds. How and where to get money to meet all these needs is a sore trial of the National Government. But it is fortunate that we have Mr. Soong as our finance minister who has already achieved wonders in the past.

One of the reasons why the Drive northward required four years of preparation was simply the bare fact that funds were not sufficient. The province of Kwangtung was occupied by various units of the Nationalist Army who collected their own revenues to maintain their men. Mr. Soong set out to convince the military heads that if the revenues were all collected and placed in his hands, they would be better taken care of. It came out exactly as he predicted, so much so that in 1926 he was able to raise the fabulous amount of $100,000,000 from that very province. That provided the sinew of war which to a very large extent helped the Drive succeed in reaching the rich Yangtze Provinces.

I have already alluded to the fact that the campaign from Canton to Peking, now known as Peiping, cost over $200,000,000. To the opulent countries like the United States and Great Britain such a paltry sum is not worth mentioning. But, as you all know, that is considered a huge sum in China. And yet every cent of the two hundred million dollars was raised among our own people. Does that not again constitute an item of achievement for the National Government?

(Continued on page 31)

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China at Geneva

BY REGINALD WRIGHT KAUFFMAN,

Author of "A Man Of Little Faith," etc., Director of the N. Y. Herald-Tribune's Geneva Bureau.

ON September 10, the League of Nations' Ninth Assembly committed one of the worst blunders in a career unremarkable for statesmanship: having amended the rules so that Spain may succeed herself on the Council, the Assembly denied self-succession to China. Coherent narrative of the events thus culminating has been impossible for the daily press, nor has anybody yet published a precis of their significance.

For the first three years of the League's life, China had a non-permament Council-seat, occupied by Wellington Koo, Minister to London. After a lapse of three years more, the seat was again voted her: Chao Shin-chu, Minister to Rome, served from '26 to '27, and Tcheng Loh, Minister to Paris, served until the recent Assembly session. Always China did good work for the League. What has the League done for China?

There is no place for discussion of the Opium Committee's delays or other technical details. Consider matters purely political.

During the recent civil-war, the greater European powers were desperately fearful of backing the wrong Chinese horse; but facts eventually forced the diplomatists' hand. Came the Shantung incursion followed by Tan Yen-kai's appeal for intervention.

Must choice be made between that peace-policy which was the League's reason for existence and the expansion-policy of Japan, herself a permament Council-member? That would be more embarrassing than having to choose between China's two parties: the League took the easier road. Whereas the Covenant gives the right of intervention-appeal to any nation, the Council tacitly assumed that the Nationalist Government represented no "nation"—and thought the hot poker dropped forever.

Vainly. The Nationalists were victorious. They had to be acknowledged, whereupon the League was worse off than before.

Why China Wanted a Seat

On the floor of the Ninth Assembly, Wang King-ky made a dignified, well-reasoned and moving request for China's reelection to one of the vacant non-permanent Council-seats. Reelection? In a sense her election would be that of a new country. Why should not as much consideration be shown the Nationalists as had been twice shown their former enemies? He asked the seat as an expression of the assembled nations' good wishes for the high adventure upon which his country had embarked.

Now, there were three of those seats to be filled. According to custom, one ought to go to a European power, one to South America, and one to the Asiatic mainland.

The first should be Spain's. Spain was the League's prodigal son—or one of the League's several prodigal sons. Spain had left and come back, "had been lost and was found." Besides, there is reason to believe that the Moroccan question is by no means answered. Everybody with north African or western Mediterranean interests agreed that Spain ought to "get in."

By much the same token, the Latin-American vacancy was pronounced "enough simple." Venezuela has oil—and England for friend.

But that seat which must go to some country on the Asiatic mainland?

On the one hand:

Japan on the Council. The Scandinavian bloc opposed to the principle of self-succession therein. Siam rightly ambitious, and France desirous of the kind regard of this neighbor to her eastern possessions. Millions of British pounds sterling invested in Persian petroleum fields.

And on the other hand?

Well, China appeared to be again in possession of a future. An up-and-coming country. Boundless favors at its disposal. And the United States, as astutely as justly, had stolen a march on the other nations by her gesture in regard to the abrogation of those onerous customs "agreements."

Never, perhaps, since the League began was there a greater play of politics.

In the first place, a safe majority was lined-up to secure the rules—amendment that would permit the creation of "semi-permanent" seats—permit a state to succeed itself on the Council. This was necessary if Spain were to be kept in a good frame of mind and her Moroccan cooperation assured for France. Unselfish Britain is said to have been the active agent.

A Troublesome Problem

But there remained the problem presented by China's request. Troublesome—especially to Albion. If only China could be let down without loss of face!

As a doctrine, *quid-pro-quo* obtains in Geneva as elsewhere. Somebody went to the Chinese delegation and tactfully adumbrated how awkward it would be should they, as Council-members, drag the Japanese-Manchurian entanglement before the Council for untying.

"But we have no intention of so doing," said amazing China. "We consider that a matter for adjustment between Japan and ourselves alone."

You can well imagine how, upon the failure of this manoeuvre the play of politics increased. Within twenty-four hours much happened. His Highness Prince Charoon, who would have been Siam's representative at the Council-table, in case of Siam's election, was taken ill. England promised her support to China. So did-amazingly Japan. France's protegees, the Little Entente, promised theirs. But France suddenly began to hobnob with England's Persia.

Then came the ballotting—*and the ballotting was secret.* The Scandinavians admit that they voted against China. But China was seven votes short of the required number.

That was how matters stood on the evening of September 10. Everybody expected China to withdraw from the League. In fact, suggestions were forthcoming to that effect. It would not be too much to say that pressure was brought to bear. I have even heard it said that a frank Japanese remarked:

"In my opinion, China could do better in Washington than in Geneva."

Doubtless she could. Doubtless she will. But doubtless also she would lose more than she could gain by quitting an international meeting-place at the present stage of her development.

Which is exactly what the Chinese delegation has realized. First-rate diplomacy is rare, but its watchword is "Patience," and that word has never been absent from the minds of such diplomats as Wang-King-ky, S. Sung Young, Tsi-Tche and the other leaders of the Chinese at the League's Ninth Assembly.

Reason Triumphs over Anger

Hotheads were silenced. Was the League's influence on the Asiatic continent weak? All the more reason for China to remain here and strengthen it. The new China is not yet so self-sufficient as the old United States. If China withdrew, the League would suffer through the loss of young blood; China herself would suffer through loss of a voice in decisions bound sooner or later to effect her future. There was every inducement for an exhibition of temper, but reason triumphed over righteous anger. Modern China has decided to pay the League dues long left unpaid by old China and to earn importance within the League, not only through the inevitable outside erosion of her domestic progress and development, but also through the maintainance of a strong and constructive League delegation.

Here is no loss of face. Rather, here is a gaining of justifiable prestige justifiably. Already China's opponents here are beginning to worry about their future relations with her. By her adopted course, she has seized the determination of them—and her fellow-members know it. In a very short time, another non-permanent Council-seat will be vacant: were I a prophet, I should say that China's election thereto would be almost unanimous.

Chinese Must Settle Chinese Questions, is Basic U. S. Policy

The fundamental principle of American policy concerning China is that Chinese questions can be solved permanently only by the Chinese themselves, Dr. E. S. Corwin told the Peiping Rotary Club at its regular meeting recently, as reported by the *Peking Leader*. Dr. Corwin succeeded President Woodrow Wilson and Dr. W. F. Willoughby as head of the department of politics at Princeton, and this semester is lecturing at Yenching University as one of the international exchange lecturers under the Carnegie Foundation.

This policy toward China, Dr. Corwin said, is part of the general fundamental foreign policy of the United States which was fixed by Washington and Jefferson and which has been maintained consistently since the beginning. The Monroe doctrine was an expression of this same fundamental policy, in that it warned European nations that any attempt to interfere with the domestic affairs of South American nations would be opposed by the United States. The same conception underlies the American attitude toward the League of Nations—that the European problems can be solved only by the forces which are resident in Europe. On this same foundation rests the American conviction that China must work out her own destiny.

The Revolutionary Spirit in Honan

BY TSUNG-YEN TSOU

A word may be said at the outset to indicate some of the reasons which have prompted the writer to select this topic for discussion and to confine himself to an exclusive consideration of the administration of the Honan government. With the gradual restoration of peace and order incidental to the successful conclusion of the military phase of the national revolution, and the propitious initiation of the period of political tutelage and material reconstruction, it is high time to take stock of the work achieved by some of the provincial governments in so far as it is in response to the tendencies and aspirations of the revolutionary time. We need to estimate the merits and demerits of their administrations with due regard to their respective difficulties either resulting from an unusually unfavorable environment or due to the anomalous situation of the military period. It is only with such an intelligent understanding and sympathetic consideration of the local conditions of the provinces that we can possibly map out a general program of national reconstruction toward which the central and provincial governments can strive in a spirit of mutual co-operation. The province of Honan is experiencing perhaps the worst lot among the provinces of China; a combination of civil commotions, financial difficulties and natural adversities has reduced the province to a state of direful impoverishment and destitution. The Honan government has been conducted under handicaps and privations from which the other provinces are mostly immune. Hence a description of the accomplishment of the Honan government as an expression of its revolutionary spirit will bring us to the realization how seemingly insuperable difficulties can be overcome by steady perseverance and co-operative exertion, and what immeasurably better results can be attained by other provinces with superior resources and facilities at their disposal.

Continual Internecine Strife

It must be pointed out that no attempt is made in this article to bring this description of the Honan administration to the point of indication how every minute administrative detail is carried out and not even of setting forth the functions of the various department divisions of the government. On the contrary, the purpose is rather to confine our attention to some of the activities of the Honan government in so far as they serve to express the revolutionary spirit which pervades everywhere within the province. Reference has been already made to the fact that the Honan government has been laboring under serious difficulties and drawbacks which are greatly accentuated by natural calamities and military perturbations. Ever since the revolution of 1911, the province of Honan has been subject to an interminable ordeal of internecine strife. Trade and industry have been completely paralyzed; people have been overburdened with taxation; and want and destitution are prevalent through the length and breadth of the province. It was only in the Summer of 1927, that the people of Honan were delivered from the inferno of oppression and misgovernment of the militaristic regime by the revolutionary army. But the people still felt the weight of taxation, the proceeds of which were primarily used to meet military expenses. In other words, the military movements and operations had drained the provincial treasury almost to the last drop. The government was left with the two alternatives of either assisting in the Northern Punitive Expedition by financing its military operations or causing the setback of the revolutionary army by withholding the necessary help.

Government's Financial Embarrassment

The present condition of the provincial finance has not materially improved. From the Summer of 1927 to the present moment, the minimum military and administrative outlays have averaged a little over $1,000,000 while the revenue actually received by the government every month has been only in the neighborhood of $800,000. Out of this total, about eighty percent has to be appropriated to military expenses, with the remaining meagre portion left to cover administrative disbursements. This state of financial stringency has continued to the present time with occasional slight improvements. The present government can do little or nothing to ameliorate this situation as an increase of its revenue can be only effected by increasing taxation to which the government will resort only under absolutely impelling circumstances.

The financial embarrassment of the government is further aggravated by the extensive spread of drought and famine. Except in the south of the province, where a half crop of rice is anticipated, crop failures are ubiquitous in the rest of the province. About three or four months ago, the province was frequented by myriads of locusts and grasshoppers which played havoc over a major part of the already failing crop. Further, in certain parts of the province, the people are still victimized by banditry which has not been completely quelled. In conjunction with these financial difficulties and natural adversities, the government is further handicapped with an appreciable lack of personnel commensurate with the scope and multiplicity of its activities. This is particularly true with the technical and trained experts who cannot serve under this government either because of their inability to subsist with the scanty compensation of the government or due to their reluctance to subject themselves to the proverbial hardships and privations of the political life here. This lack of sufficient administrative talent has made it necessary to commission people with many concurrent positions. The preceding serves to show in some measure the difficulties and obstacles which confront the Honan government.

General Characteristics

Now we can proceed to an examination of the general character of the administration of the Honan government. The cardinal policy of this government, like any other provincial government, is to carry on its administration in accordance with the principles of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and to remove the impediments and hindrances to the complete revolutionalization of the political and social order through every conceivable means. The government sets its face against all political and social evils as bequeathed by the old order and does not hesitate to extirpate the last vestige of anything that savors of the defunct regime of monarchism through the adoption of the most radical measures. Another outstanding feature of the Honan government is the practical tone of its entire administration. Instead of spending much time and effort in drawing up elaborate and impractical programs the very suggestion of which is often invalidated by the lack of adequate financial resources, the Honan government has limited itself to the consideration and execution of less ambitious and more feasible schemes. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the chairman of the government, has laid down a basic principle in accordance with which the measures and plans of the government should be carried out; viz. the ideally best in everything should be attained with a minimum amount of financial outlay and with the smallest number of people in charge. That this should be of the guiding principle for conducting the affairs of the government is entirely dictated by practical and economical considerations.

A Policy of Economy

The Honan government has to devise ways and means for the performace of its manifold functions and activities which are in fact greatly beyond its financial capacity to undertake. The lack of funds is oftentimes inacceptable to the government as a reason for failing to push through some work on the part of officials. These facts have forced the government to the adoption of a policy of the strictest economy and of reducing the careless dissipation of public money to an inappreciable minimum. A third feature that characterizes the Honan government is the elimination of unnecessary red-tape and formalities which makes possible the conservation of energy and the promptitute of action. Instead of resorting to the old time-consuming system of shifting the duty from man to man until the burden falls to the lowest-ranked official, the government has instituted a system of functional co-operation where everybody is assigned certain specific responsibilities. Then again the vernacular language has been used in official documents wherever possible in order to ensure their being understood by the public. Further the presentation of a convenient synopsis of the substance of an official document passing through many offices has been substituted for the old redundant scheme of reproducing the original matter to the minutest details. Sufficient has been said to indicate some of the general features of the administration of the Honan government. In the following paragraphs, we will undertake to show the revolutionary spirit of the Honan government so far as it is manifested through its outward and concrete activities.

In the first place, the Honan government has established a close contact with the people. The front yards of the governmental offices and bureaus, which were formerly inaccessible to the people, are now turned into public parks with equipment and facilities for children to play. The officials are ceased to be looked upon with awe and fear by the people and are instructed to come into close and frequent touch with the people in order to be better acquainted with their wants and grievances. Any official who assumes to be superior to the rank and file is often reprimanded and even punished. In the office of the Provincial Government, lectures and entertainments are frequently given to the people. Teng Cheh-hsi, the Acting Chairman of the government, has twice invited the rickshaw coolies of the city of Kaifeng to dinner and sat on the ground to partake of the simple fare in a spirit of good fellowship. Another way of maintaining intimate relations with the people is by opening free schools in the different governmental offices for the benefit of those who are too poor to have any education. Now there are more

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than fifty of such schools in the city of Kaifeng alone; the offices of the outer magistrates are attached with similar schools. Then in front of the office building of the Provincial Government, an information bureau for the peasants has been set up.

In addition, there is also a court opened once a week for those who have failed to get justice in the ordinary courts.

Near the railway station at the south gate of Kaifeng, no less than three modern villages have been constructed for the accommodation of the poor farmers, the idea being to instruct them to lead modern communal life. The result of this experiment has proved very satisfactory. Another means by which the government seeks to break down the traditional barriers between the officials and the people is to hold in the open field mass meetings in which the people are encouraged to participate. For the past few months, there has been a monster meeting nearly every Sunday, the purpose of these meetings being mostly for launching some movement which requires the cooperation of the government and the people. There have been for instance, improvements for the popularization of education, the promotion of public hygiene and sanitation, the unbinding of women's feet, the suppression of flies and locusts, the planting of trees, the production and consumption of domestic commodities, etc. These meetings purport to acquaint the people with the activities of the government and above all, to impress the people with the fact that true democracy consists in the mutual understanding and co-operation between the government and the people. Suffice it to say, the government has for one of its avowed objects the cultivation of the intimate and amicable relationships between the officials and the people so that the government and the people become one and united in the tackling of the varied problems of the province.

Examples of Constructive Work

A second aspect of the Honan government which merits our attention relates to its efforts to enforce the strictest economy and administrative integrity on the part of officials. The officials of the Honan government are perhaps the worst-paid among all professions. Since the inception of the revolutionary regime last Summer to the end of this July, the pay had been an uniform amount of twenty dollars for all governmental employees, starting from the commissioners of the various departments to the lowest-ranked penmen. Besides, those who take several jobs are by no means entitled to any extra remuneration. Under such circumstances, the officials are forced to cultivate the habits of stoic frugality and to eliminate all superfluous expenses. According to the order of the government, the officials are enjoined from holding any dinner-parties except those for entirely justifiable reasons, and disobedience to this order is attended with due penalty. To secure uniformity and simplicity, the officials are prohibited from wearing anything but the prescribed white uniforms for Summer and blue uniforms for the rest of the year, The fine and costly attire is not only incompatible with the new spirit of the time but symbolic of luxurious living on the part of officials.

Fancy Hair Style Forbidden

A recent order of the government is to the effect that no governmental employee is allowed to dress his hair in any fancy style, but is compelled to have his head close clipped. In all these measures, the government aims at the complete eradication of the pomp and extravagance essential to the political life of the past. In co-relation with this practice of economy, is the unexampled rigour with which the government enforces honesty and integrity in administration. The mention of some actual cases of squeezing and embezzlement will be sufficiently indicative of the inclemency with which the government punishes the guilty. Some two months ago, an inspector connected with the tax bureau at the south gate of the city of Kaifeng was summarily executed for pocketing fifty dollars from the tax proceeds. Another case is of a certain superintendent of work of the Kaifeng Bureau of Public Safety. He was discovered to have posed himself as one of the detective officers of the Opium Suppression Bureau and to have exacted eleven dollars from one opium smoker. The superintendent was immediately arrested and shot. In such cases of fraudulent exaction and acceptance of bribery involving only an amount of a few dollars, the guilty are liable to capital punishment. Outsiders who are not acquainted with the actual situation of this province and the underlying significance of many of its policies, are prone to accuse the administration of undue severity in this respect. But as a matter of policy, the government has really no alternative at its disposal to conserve the financial resources of the province and to create a clean and efficient administration out of the old regime depraved by corruption and dishonesty,

Marshal Feng Opposed to Graft

Marshal Feng is almost instinctively opposed to the practice of graft and the reckless squandering of public funds. He forbids the wasteful expenditure of even one cash, inasmuch as it represents the hard-earned income of the people. This important injunction has been incorporated into many of the slogans appearing on the walls of the office buildings. The central idea that lies back of all these measures is to imbue the public officials with a self-abnegating and sacrificial spirit and to bring them to realize their duties and obligations to the people.

A third characteristic of the Honan government that should not escape our notice is the untiring industry with which the officials carry on their work. An examination of the time-table of the daily activities of the Provincial Government will show that the officials irrespective of their rank are preoccupied with duties from morning till night. The rising time is set at six a.m. From half past six to seven, all the employees of the Provincial Government which includes the Bureau of Civil Affairs, the Bureau of Publicity, the Secretariat of the Provincial Government, etc., are all to turn out in the front yard for drill and singing. From seven to eight, a meeting is held for academic discussion. Following this is the time for the execution of the regular office work which lasts till half past ten. Then comes the meal-time. The office work is resumed from eleven to noon, and is followed by an hour of recess. In the afternoon beginning from one, the office routine is taken up again until four which is the time for supper. After that two and a half hours are devoted to the performance of office duties. From half past seven to half past eight, all the servants and guards attend a class to receive elementary education, while the governmental employees come together in groups for academic pursuits. From half past eight, the employees can attend to their personal affairs until bed-time which is fixed at ten. This kind of mechanical time-schedule is more or less followed by the rest of the offices outside of the Provincial Government.

Officials Have Many Duties

In addition to these routine office duties, the officials have to attend a great variety of meetings and conferences. At the top, mention must be made of the regular meetings of the Provincial Committee which occurs three times a week, lasting from one to two hours at each session. This committee system is adopted and practiced in all the other offices where the directors only exercised their individual dictatorship in former times. All this tends to increase considerably the work and sense of responsibility of the office employees. Further, the governmental employees are required to discharge many extra-official duties. Here allusion is made to the movements for planting of trees and catching of locusts already mentioned above. The officials actually participate in these things to instill the sanctity of labor into the mind of the people. On the first of every month, there is a general cleaning and sweeping of the streets of Kaifeng. The officials have to lend their assistance to the people in this matter by actually taking part in the sweeping. In view of the multifarious duties which the governmental employees are called upon to perform, they have to allot their available time in a proper way and to carry out their work with great efficiency and economy in regard to both time and effort. Now these measures of the government are easily provocative of adverse criticism in that the energy of the office employees is unduly taxed. On the other hand, the government is amply justified in consideration of its purpose of training a group of efficient and physically fit public servants.

The fourth feature which lends a revolutionary color to the administration of Honan province is its uncompromising attitude toward all traditions and institutions which form a part and parcel of the old social order and which no more fit in with the changing conditions. The government realizes the mutual exclusiveness of the old and new ideas and the futility of adjusting the people to the new conditions with the persistent stay of the old. The proverbial tenacity with which the Chinese people cling to old customs and traditions very often discourages reformers and make them skeptical of the prospect of success in their revolutionary measures. But the Honan government is ready to face setbacks and difficulties and is determined and unshaken to break down popular standpattism. One of the most formidable obstacles that stands in the way of social and material progress, as recognized by the Honan government, is popular superstitions. The government sets out to combat and exterminate them through the employment of every possible means. One of its measures taken in this direction is to have the monasteries closed and all forms of idol worship stopped. These monasteries are turned into schools, public reading rooms, public lecture halls, and what not; while the monks are encouraged to enter into useful vocations as far as possible. The famous Hsiang Kuo Sze in the city of Kaifeng has been abolished together with its many superstitious practices, and an Industrial Exhibition Hall, an Artistic Exhibition Hall, a Revolutionary Memorial Hall and a Public Lecture Hall have been built in its place.

Western Calender Compulsory

Another sweeping reform enforced by the government is the compulsory universal adoption of the western calender.

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The Chinese lunar calender not only lacks scientific foundation but abounds with superstitious ideas. Prior to the advent of the revolutionary regime, the use of the western calender was to be enforced but only limited to the official class and was nominal too. But now the people have also to discard the old calender in favor of the new. The satisfactory result of this measure was sufficiently demonstrated by the new year festival of 1927 which was celebrated with an eclat and enthusiasm unparalleled by anything of the old year in the past. Another form of superstition which has been completely stamped out by the Honan government is the practice of fortunetelling. This parasitic calling not only represents an impostrous way of money-making but has a subversive effect on social advancement. While suppressing ruthlessly these undesirable traditions and superstitions, the government has not neglected to provide adequate substitutes for the people. Thus public parks, public playgrounds, public lecture halls, and recreation resorts for the free use of the people have been greatly increased. In view of the inadequacy of official coercion in ruling out these antiquated ideas and superstitions, the government has undertaken to awaken the people to voluntary self-reform by giving them frequent lectures and instructions in the front yard of the Provincial Government. Some people may give it as their opinion that the Honan government has carried things to excess and has bred unnecessary popular discontent, but a moment's consideration will convince them of the justifiability of governmental action in these things, inasmuch as the task of revolution is only partially accomplished without making any change in the mind of the people.

In the foregoing paragraphs, enough has been said to bring out the new spirit of the Honan government as is evidenced by some of its activities. Whether the government merits censure or praise is a matter of no concern to the writer. If we have in view the peculiarly unfavorable conditions under which the government has to carry on its work, the financial difficulties which prevent it from undertaking many of the schemes in this period of reconstruction, we must credit the Honan government at least with having created a new and active spirit not only in its administration but among the people. The Honan government has at least achieved some measure of success in establishing a clean and economical regime full of dynamic force and teeming with activities.

India, Like China, Is Restive Under the Domination of the West

"The East is now becoming the storm centre of the world. What was happening in the West during the terrible war years is beginning to happen in the East," said C. F. Andrews, speaking in London recently at a meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. "If we are to meet the rising forces that are sweeping over the East in wave after wave of emotion, often bitter and often possibly irrational, but always coming right out of the heart of a suffering that we in the West can hardly understand, we shall need all the forces of sympathy, long suffering, understanding, and love."

India, he said, had become only second to China in her terrible unrest, suffering, and bitterness of heart, and in constantly growing antipathy to the domination and over-weening arrogance of the West.

"I read a few days ago," he said, "that in addition to all I knew of the suffering there when I left India four months ago there has come a failure of the rains over a large part of India. That means that in six months' time there will be famine, with which comes disease and death. It seems as if the burden has become too great."

"If the unrest and bitterness become greater, and the misunderstanding on both sides becomes critical," he said, "what can be the end but a greater world conflagration than happened fifteen years ago? The East is the danger-spot today. Unquestionably every single day a great excitement of humanity is growing up."

British Textile Concerns to Compete Strongly for Chinese Business

A recent *Reuter* dispatch from London announced that a new company, The Eastern Textile Association, Ltd., the directors of which are all prominent in the Lancashire cotton-trade, representing 50 firms, has been formed to compete against Japanese manufacturers in the textile trade in China. The new Company will carry on business as spinners, doublers, manufacturers, packers, shippers, bleachers, calico-printers, dyers, finishers, calender merchants, importers, exporters, and dealers in all descriptions of cotton, calico, linen, silk, worsted and woollen textile fabrics. It is hoped by means of mass-production to meet Japanese producers on level terms.

China's Silk Industry: Necessity For State Encouragement

As an authority has truly remarked, to buy a piece of silk is not an ordinary commercial transaction. You are falling heir to an immense history of the past. Thousands of years have been spent in developing the cultivation of the mulberry and in rearing the silkworm—the most delicate domestic animal we have. Mechanics have improved the machines for winding the silk until they are almost as delicate as human hands; artists and dyers have been working on the material for six or seven thousand years. The discovery of silk is lost in antiquity but the discoverers should be honored equally with the discoverers of fire or iron. These latter developed the mechanical side of life; the discoverer of silk developed the side of culture.

There are many legends extant in China as to the first discovery of silk. One goes back to 2,500 B. C. but silk was in use as far back as 4,500 B. C. The ancients found that the silk worm was the one worm whose thread unwound completely without breaking, and this fact enhanced its value when woven into cloth. The manufacture of silk began in China. It was long kept a monopoly, first of the nobility and later of the nation. For several thousand years no one knew, outside China, how silk cloth was produced. It was exported and reached Egypt, Greece and Byzantium. It spread to India in 1,400 B. C., then to Persia and westward. In Greece, silk was known as "woven wind," and it sold for its weight in gold. Rome tried to control the market in silk; Byzantium wanted to discover the secret of its production and there they hit on a scheme of sending two Nestorian monks to South West China on a so-called preaching mission but really to bring back mulberry seeds in their walking sticks. Later—presumably when the seeds had had time to grow into trees—the monks repeated the journey to bring back silk worm eggs. The Arab Conquest carried silk production into Egypt, Spain and, perhaps, Portugal. Silk production reached Italy and France in the 16th Century. About 195—220 A. D. Japan succeeded in getting silk worm culture started and is now in the foremost rank as a producer of silk.

What Columbus Was Looking For

After Mahomet closed the Eastern trade routes, it was to find a new means of getting supplies of silk that Vasco da Gama and Columbus made their voyages, so that silk had an important influence on the history not only of Europe but of Asia and America.

The silk of South China has certain qualities not found in other kinds which makes it greatly desired by manufacturers for certain fabrics; it takes up dyes better than any other silk. The silkworms of South China are smaller and have a shorter life-cycle: this means that six or seven generations can be reared in the season instead of three as elsewhere. In spite of these advantages, there are many difficulties in increasing the output. One of these is the native method in rearing silkworms at home. It has been the custom, probably for thousands of years, to force the hatching of eggs by subjecting them to hot water (130°); this has probably weakened the local stock and made it more liable to disease.

The villagers keep the worms in places which are damp and dark, whereas the worms need dry surroundings, plenty of fresh air, a moderate light and an even and not too high temperature (about 70°). The Chinese keep the temperature very high with charcoal fires and the fumes themselves are poisonous to the silkworms. Kept in a small partitioned corner of a mud dwelling, the silkworms are deprived of air although the silkworm needs as much air as a good-sized frog.

Silkworms must not be subjected to noise. They are very nervous; if you shut a door loudly or sharply, you will see them jump. They must be fed very carefully: 6,000 or 7,000 years of domestication have made them very delicate: we have no domestic animals as delicate as they are and the least change in their leaves will upset them. As far as possible, the age of the leaves should match the age of the silkworms. Wet or dirty leaves or leaves which have fermented would give the silkworms indigestion. In South China unfortunately the rearers of silkworms have not grown the mulberry shrubs but buy them on the market.

Much has been heard in recent times about the diseases of silkworms, especially since the manufacturers have been stirring the people to a realization of the fact that disease must be eliminated if South China is not to lose her hold on the market. There are three diseases to which silkworms are liable, viz., muscardine (a fungus), flacherie (caused by improper feeding), and pebrine (a protozoa living in the cells of the silkworm and affecting the embryo of the eggs—one of the few inheritable diseases.) Pasteur made his reputation in discovering this disease and in providing against it. His microscopic

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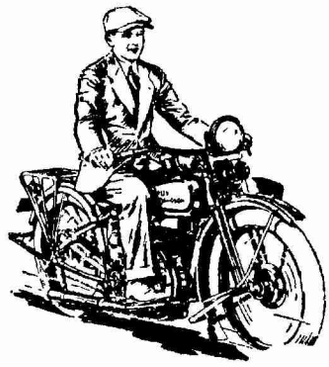

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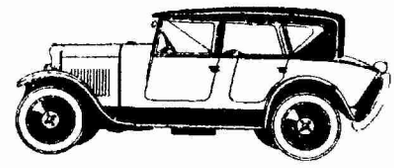

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test was enforced governmentally in France and Italy, and it is only in recent years that Japan has adopted it.

The importance of eliminating disease is that diseases affect the quality of the silk and manufacturing processes are now so highly specialised that defects in the silk give great trouble. Manufacturers have now come to the point that they declare they would not accept silk from South China unless it is improved. American silk journals have in recent times declared that the quality produced in South China *must* be improved or no more orders would be forthcoming. Representations have been made to exporters in South China that unless an improvement is brought about soon in the quality of raw silk, business will be lost to China just as the Chinese tea trade has been largely lost, in favor of Japan.

Since the raw silk as produced by filatures in this country is mostly for foreign consumption, producers should be given every assistance by the government to turn out the required quality. For the last few years the demand for Chinese raw silk has been gradually falling off, owing to the fact that importers in the United States and Europe have been dissatisfied with the quality turned out. In order to bring about an improvement in the situation, it is urged that the government should render every assistance to the filatures instead of squeezing them with complicated taxation machinery, as has been the case during the past five years. Secondly, there must be an improvement in the labor situation. In regard to the first point, much has been said but very little done. At present, nearly all silk men realize the importance of having better cocoons in order to produce good silk. For the last ten years, committees and schools have worked incessantly along that line, but on account of lack of co-operation, and indifference on the part of the authorities, very little progress has been achieved. It is true that the government has contributed sums of money from time to time for the improvement of sericulture, but these contributions have amounted to very little in face of the internal political difficulties and the warfare with the North. To make matters worse, there has been little—if any—attempt on the part of the authorities to control labor agitators. The manufacture of good quality silk depends, of course, upon good cocoons plus expert workmanship. Since the labor unions came into existence, filature owners have been deprived of the power of engaging and dismissing workers. Hence, supervision over the workers has become an impossibility. Strikes have been called on the slightest pretexts, and the filatures have been constantly in danger of operations being suspended through labor disputes. In consequence of all this, silk men look towards the future with considerable pessimism, inasmuch as the government seems powerless to curb the agitators who disturb the workers.

Silkmen on Verge of Giving Up

The most discouraging sign of present day conditions is that silk men are more willing to quit their business than to continue operating their filatures. Considering the existing unfavorable conditions, no one can expect them to invest further sums of money in the industry. "It is very plain that the Chinese silk industry is to-day in a dangerous position, and that the government can no longer occupy the passive role of onlooker," comments an authority. "For some years past, the government might have excused itself by saying that its interest and activity had been taken up in conducting military campaigns, but now that peace has been established, and the reconstruction period has set in, the authorities can no longer present such an excuse. As a matter of fact, since the government derives a huge revenue from the taxes and surtaxes imposed upon cocoons and silk, it should not be so self-centered as to take everything without contributing something in return, so that the 'goose which lays the golden eggs' may not be killed."

The rapid growth of the Japanese silk industry, as in the case of the Japanese tea industry, has been due to Governmental assistance. In the case of the silk industry, the Government has not only provided a special bureau for the study of various problems, but has advanced money to producers in times of financial depression; maintained sericultural schools and experimental stations for the betterment of the industry; conducted a testing-house and drafted regulations, thereby assisting the industry to develop instead of hampering it by severe and unsound taxation.

Canton, November 17. J. A. J.

Native Products Exposition to be Held Later On at Hankow

Announcement was made during the week that H. H. Kung, Ministry and Commerce, has accepted the invitation of Marshal Li Chun-jen, chairman of the Wuhan Branch Political Council, to hold the National Native Products Exposition at Hankow following the closing of the exposition in Shanghai. Numerous invitations have been received urging the ministry to hold the exposition in other industrial and commercial centres.

The Awakening of Chinese Silkmen

BY PAUL K. WHANG

IN realizing that some revolutionary changes must be made in the method of reeling silk as well as in the marketing of finished products, our silkmen, on their own initiative, have recently launched on this work of reformation. Conference after conference, men of different silk centers have flocked together to discuss the hundred and one problems pertaining to the silk industry. Unanimously they have concluded that in order to hold up China's silk industry, two actions must be taken without delay: First, China silk must be classified in conformity with the standard as adopted by the American market; and second, a model filature should be established after the Japanese model in order to introduce into China the new method of reeling silk. Without exception, all the leading silkmen have pledged their support to the new plans, and have individually used their influence to bring others into their conviction. Thus committees have been selected and specialists engaged to work out the further details.

Classification of Raw Silk

As regards to the classification of raw silk, it is planned that all silks produced by the steam filatures in Central China should be grouped into seven or eight grades following the example of Japanese silks. In order to work out the classification, silkmen are requested to submit three sample skeins of each chop to the International Testing House for testing their size, evenness and cleanness. It is through the cooperation of the Testing House that this work has been made feasible. Before long a tentative standard will be set for each grade, and silks thus tested will be categorised in accordance with the results of testing.

That the classification of raw silk on a scientific basis will do immense good to the future of silk industry is a matter of certainty. Hitherto, raw silk has been bought and sold by its chops, say, "Anchor" at 1,300 taels, or "Centaure" at 1,200 taels. To any layman, these quotations are always a puzzle, inasmuch as the words "Anchor" and "Centaure" would not in the least sense disclose the quality of silk. This practice has been originated since time immemorial. It might work well when the chops are few in number and known to every silkman; but it is a matter of impossibility to get acquainted with all the chops, when their number has been grown into over five hundred. To make the matter still more complicated, many small filatures used to alter their chops every year. Therefore the silk market has been very much confused by chops only, to say nothing else. Every year the local exporters used to classify all the chops into several grades in accordance with their own estimation, and publish the results in the form of small pamphlets. As a consequence, there is no uniformity in their grading of chops, as favoritism and bias largely prevail in their work.

Chops No Criterion of Quality

That the chops can by no means represent the quality of silk will be made still clearer by the following points. Just like some other manufactured goods, the production of good silk needs the good quality of cocoons and the skill of the reelers. For the present, science has not been introduced in rearing the silkworms, and the cocoon crops are as uncertain as other crops. Thereby the quality of cocoons varies to a great extent from year to year, totally depending upon the climate and weather of the season. I acknowledge the fact that much improvement has been made since the introduction of disease free eggs, but the scientific rearing of silkworms is still unknown to the farmers. Owing to the variance of the quality of cocoons, silk which bears a certain chop will be different as well. Likewise silk reeled from cocoons of different districts will be also different in quality. Furthermore, skilled girls are needed to produce good silk. Therefore even the best-managed filatures have the difficulty of putting out the products of a uniform quality, while the exporters always complain their products are not up to the usual standard.

Under the present practice, exporters attach too much importance to the chops, and sometimes ignore the quality of silk altogether. This has done much to impede the improvement of raw silk, as the producers will not take pains to improve their products, so long as only well-known chops can command good price. There is some truth in the charge made by the exporters that the unscrupulous producers are apt to put good chop tickets on inferior products. As a matter of fact, the local exporters act merely as middlemen, and they are instructed to buy silk

(*Continued on page 31*)

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China and Norway Sign New Treaty

The following is the text of the correspondence passed and the new Treaty granting tariff autonomy signed November 12 between China and Norway.

(*Translation*)

Nanking, November 15, 1928.

Mr. N. AALL,
Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in China.

Monsieur le Charge d'Affaires:

I have the honor to state that more than three quarters of a century have elapsed since the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce between China and Norway in 1847, and that during that long period of time conditions in both countries have so changed that many provisions in the said Treaty have outlived their usefulness and, if allowed to continue to exist in their present form, would give rise to difficulties and complications. It is therefore my wish that your Government would soon enter into negotiations with the National Government of China for the conclusion of a new Treaty in place of the Treaty of 1847, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty.

CHENGTING T. WANG,
Minister for Foreign Affairs

LÉGATION DE NORVÈGE,
Shanghai, November 17th, 1928.

His Excellency
Dr. C. T. WANG,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Nationalist Government.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note of the 15th inst. suggesting that my Government enter into negotiations for a new Treaty in place of the Treaty of 1847, on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty.

The very fact that my Government did so readily meet the wishes expressed in Your Excellency's Note of September 12th, 1928, proposing a new Treaty on tariff and related matters, would, in my opinion, give ample proof of the friendly feelings entertained in Norway toward the Chinese Republic, and when these feelings have found expression in the conclusion of the new tariff treaty between the two countries, I am confident that the friendly attitude of my Government will not be found to have changed at the time when the question of revising the whole Treaty of 1847 on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty is brought up for consideration.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my highest consideration.

N. AALL,
Charge d'Affaires.

Text of Treaty

The Republic of China and the Kingdom of Norway, both being animated by an earnest desire to maintain the good relations which happily subsist between the two countries, and wishing to extend and consolidate the commercial intercourse between them, have, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty designed to facilitate these objects, named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China;

Dr. Chengting T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

and His Majesty the King of Norway;

Mr. N. Aall, Charge d'Affaires of Norway in China;

who, having met and duly exchanged their full powers, which have been found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

All provisions which appear in the treaties hitherto concluded and in force between China and Norway relating to rates of duty on imports and exports of merchandise, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in China shall be annulled and become inoperative, and the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply, subject, however, to the condition that each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other with respect to the above specified and any related matters treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

(*Continued on page 33*)

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Japan's Position in Manchuria

BY FANG LO-TIEN

The knotty problem in the way of Sino-Japanese relations is Manchuria. Until this problem is definitely solved there can be no real peace between the two nations not quite apart from the question of treaty revision.

Japan's Intervention Is Unlawful

It is an acknowledged fact that Japan's policy in Manchuria has been positively aggressive, ever since Terauchi was appointed first Governor-General of Korea, after the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese War in 1895. Their attitude had become more intensified with the out-break of the world war in 1914. The Japanese spokesmen maintain that Japan's intervention in Manchuria is based on the principle of self-preservation, in view of her vast investments in that province and Russia's domination of Outer Mongolia and North Manchuria.

This pretext does not justify Japan's actions and policy in Manchuria. According to international law, there are two and only two cases which warrant intervention on the ground of self-protection. The principle of self-preservation comes into play (1) when "a state is unable of itself to prevent a hostile use being made of its territory or its resources" against another State" (2) "when the security and immediate interests of the first Government are compromised." All the authorities and instances on the explanations of self-protection, numerous as they are, cannot be classified outside of these two heads so far as their prevailing tenor indicates.

In the light of these provisions, China defies Japan's intervention in Manchuria on the following grounds: first, that China is strong enough to defend her Manchuria against riot from without, whether it be intended against Japanese interests or not, is proved by her suppression of the rebellion of the Outer Mongolian Young Men's Party at Koronbail on the border of Heilungkiang in August last; Secondly, the revision of the obsolete Sino-Japanese unequal treaties, which proposal is based on the principle of nebus sic stantibus, does not mean any danger to the legal commercial interests of Japan in Manchuria as well as anywhere in China. When the "special privileges" derived from unequal clauses are abridged, China will automatically and undoubtedly stick to her responsibility for the full protection of Japan's legal interests in Manchuria; thirdly, the Sino-Russian Alliance of 1896, which the Japanese produce as a testimony of Sino-Russian concerted effort to thwart Japan's interests in South Manchuria, is long out-of-date, and the Amur-Kirin-Vladivostock branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is the only relic of the said Pact, has ever since its construction been used for no other purposes than transportation and communication.

For these reasons, Japan's intervention in Manchuria is a flagrant violation of international law.

That Manchuria is Japan's first national defense line as Mr. Kumataro Honda declares, is a clear-out statement of Japan's selfish aggression and her ambition of annexion of Manchuria, which Baron Y. Sakatani denied in his reply to Mr. Lloyd George. Nothing is more impudent than this expression. Her first defense line may be in Saghalien or somewhere in her territorial waters on the north-east so far as Russia is concerned, but not in Manchuria.

Nicaragua No Analogy for Manchuria

To back up their argument, the Japanese further produce President Coolidge's intervention in the Nicaragua's affairs. But this analogy is entirely inconsistent. Japan cannot compare with the United States on the continent of Asia as the latter is on the continent of America. Not to say that the United States intervention in Nicaragua is still a dispute in the recent Pan American Conference at Havana, wherein hot debatings were raised by Dr. Maurtua, the Peruvian delegate, and Senor Pueyrredon, the Argentine representative, China is not politically and economically dependent upon Japan as the Latin American States are dependent on the United States, and consequently, China and Japan are sister nations, no one having the power to interfere with the affairs of the other. On the contrary, Japan depends a great deal on China for her national economical life. But is force really the effective instrument to secure benefits?

Parallel to Germany's Occupation of Rhineland

Again, Japan's encroachment upon Manchuria is rather in the same nature as German occupation of Alsace-Lorraine. The Japanese spokesmen declare that Japan's position in Manchuria is a result of the Sino-Japanese War of 1894, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904; that it is obtained by the right of conquest; that it is secured by the Portsmouth Peace Treaty of 1909. Well, France lost the Rhenish province in 1871 because of being defeated. Yet at the Washington Conference, the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, who provoked the War in 1870, was considered as a "wrong that has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, and should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all." If German occupation is judged as an international injustice, how should the world tolerate Japan's domination in Manchuria any longer?

Twenty-One Demands No Longer Effective

Nor justifiable are the infamous Twenty-One Demands, which Japan, availing herself of the opportunity of the World War, forcibly imposed upon China in 1915, compelling the latter to grant an extension of the South Manchuria lease term to ninty-nine years more, which, according to the original stipulations, should expire in 1936.

According to modern international practice as originated with Washington Conference, no international understandings would be of any effect if they are not openly arrived at. The latest example is the Anglo-French Naval Agreement, which was recently concluded through secret negotiations but vigorously denounced by both the British and the French statesmen themselves, not to say the suspicions aroused among the foreign powers. If this agreement is destined after a brief period to be without any effect, the infamous Twenty-One Demands, which were imposed by means of intrigues and violence, not in the public view of the world but in spite of the strenuous protests of the whole Chinese people all over the world, should all the more be of no binding force.

In view of these reasons, Japan's intervention in Manchuria is entirely groundless and absolutely unwarrantable.

If Japan has a mind to resort to diplomacy and to the rules of international law, in regard to her position in Manchuria, she must concede China's just aspiratious for national sovereignty and territorial integrity. If she is determined to continue her aggressive policy in Manchuria, there is no necessity of further argument, but she must bear in mind that she will pay for her ambition in the long run. China, though somewhat divided in internal affairs as every nation is, is remarkably unified to face international problems unflinchingly.

In short, in determining her attitude toward Manchuria, the Japanese Government, if wise, must take into account General Chang Hsueh-liang's memorable words in his reply to Mr. Hayashi, the Consul-General at Mukden, that "being a Chinese, he was willing to see China united;" Sir Austen Chamberlain has twice declared in the House of Commons that "His Majesty's Government do not recognize Manchuria as anything but a part of China;" and the Minseito constantly warns against its Government's intervention in Manchurian affairs. As to China, she depends upon nothing to face Japan in the solution of the Manchurian problem except the righteousness of her cause and the firmness of her united nation-wide sentiments against foreign aggressions, which, she trust, will win for her in the end.

The Adventures of Marco Polo Retold in National Geographic Magazine

The old, yet ever new, story of the travels of the adventurous Italian, Marco Polo, who several centuries ago made the long journey overland from Venice to China, stayed out in this part of the world for many years and then returned, is once more told in the November issue of The *National Geographic Magazine*, by J. T. Hildebrand. Marco Polo was not only a great traveller but a great writer, and although his own countrymen considered him more of a story-teller than a historian, the fact is that his narrations are very accurate. He was the first writer to reveal China and the rest of Asia in all its wealth and vastness. The China that he visited was that of Kublai Khan, a very much greater country than it is to-day—when it was China that was wealthy and Europe that was poor. It was said of Asia or Eastern Europe in those days scarcely a dog might bark without Mongol leave. And now the East is once more awakening and hopes to regain its former glory. Chinese and foreigners alike can read Marco Polo's writings with great profit. On his deathbed friends urged him, for the sake of his soul, to retract his incredible narrative. Marco Polo's only reply to their pleadings, so tradition has it, was the simple comment, "I have not told half of what I saw."

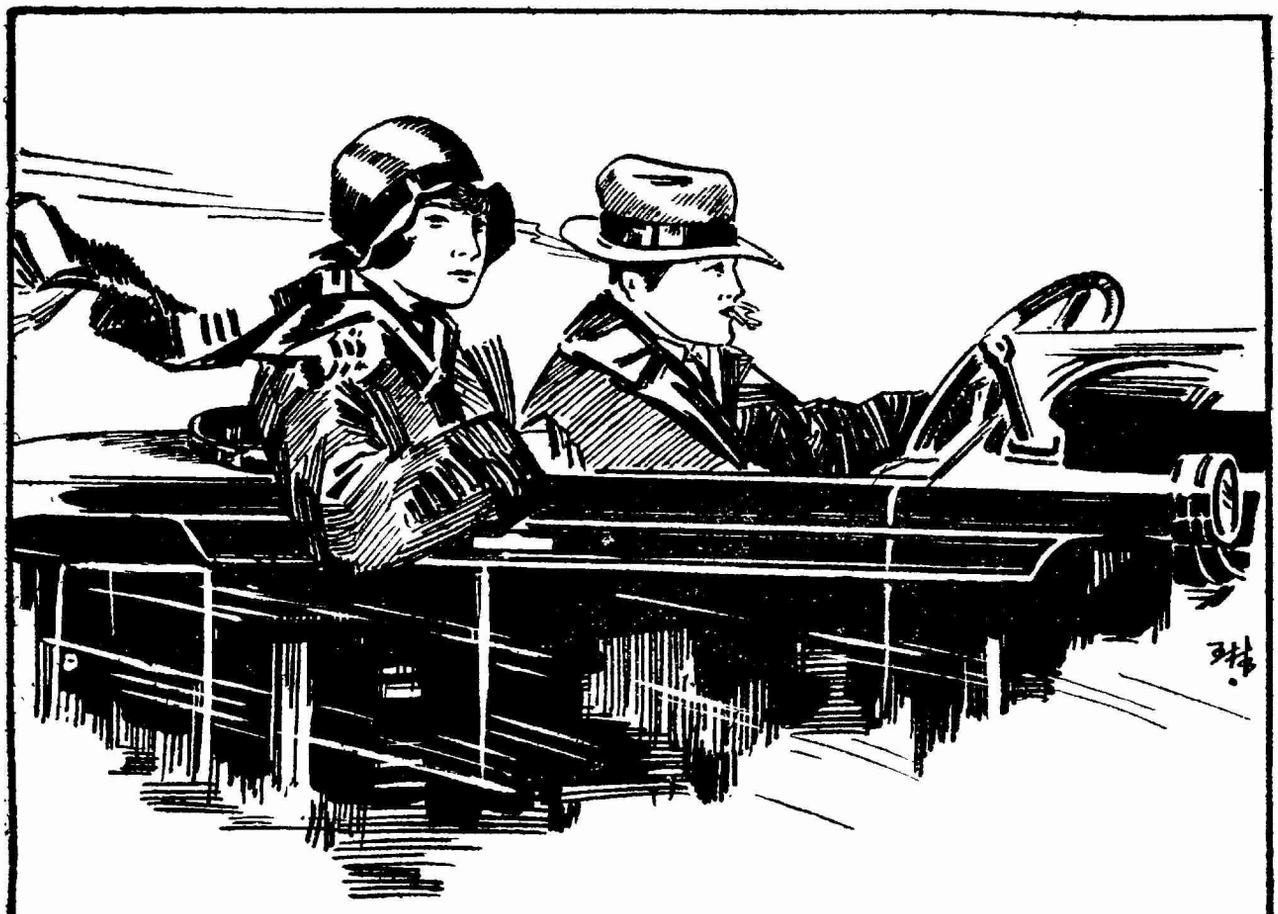
"Dangerous Thoughts in Japan"

The Japanese authorities continue to be perplexed by the crowd of "dangerous thoughts" percolating into Japan, in spite of all the endeavors that are made to keep the people in a state of blissful ignorance. Like Mrs. Partington, they continue mopping back the sea, quite convinced that their efforts are in the interests of the country, and quite unconscious that while they are busy on one side the waters are breaking in on another. Russians in the country who used to show any symptoms of being troubled by political thoughts were promptly deported until the present time when there is hardly any "dangerous" Muscovite to get rid off with the exception of the "commercial agents" of the Soviet government—and *they* the Japanese police view with unbounded trepidation but have been cautioned by the Home authorities not to touch without consultation. Japan, however, produces her own Socialists but the life of an avowed Socialist in Japan is not a happy one, for those who openly proclaim their beliefs in this direction invite thereby an espionage by the police authorities which amounts to a form of torture. Still worse is it with Communists. Indeed, communism is intolerable, and therefore the communists prudently class themselves as Socialists who are barely tolerated. The frantic struggles of the authorities to keep such ideas out of the country have hitherto been confined to propaganda in Japanese, but for a few years now there has been a sort of censorship exercised over foreign literature. As English is a language which is assiduously cultivated in Japan, students who were debarred from absorbing dangerous thoughts in their own language turned to works in the English language which were at one time obtainable in the country. This was tolerated for a good many years, perhaps with the idea that those who had the intellectual capacity to understand English were above all pernicious influences. This idea is now rejected, however, and even works in other foreign languages are closely scrutinized before being permitted to circulate—works dealing with Communism, Socialism etc, are now liable to seizure by the authorities on entering the country, no matter from what standpoint the subject is approached, but still many go in undetected and are all the more valued and read because of the official ban. And newspapers often have their issues suppressed even for indulging in academic discussions on Communism, Socialism and labor questions. There is a law against "dangerous thoughts"—a very wide and comprehensive law, calculated to cover a multitude of sins. In fact it might be stretched to cover all persons who showed themselves opposed to the policy of the Government. It enacts that all persons "propagating, or attempting to propagate, matters disturbing the national constitution in connection with Anarchism, Communism, etc., shall be liable to penal servitude or imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years." The delightful vagueness of the "etc." would appear to open up great possibilities. What exactly are the activities that would disturb the national constitution? Does the "etc." include Christianity and the strict observance of Christian tenets by the adherents? For certainly Christianity cannot admit the divine origin of the Imperial line, which is supposed to be the basis on which the constitution of the country rests. The writer knows the case of an English teacher in an interior Japanese city who did not feel constrained to bow before the photograph of the Emperor each morning before the class commences—all teachers and students in Japan are required to comply with this formality—and the result was that the English teacher was reported to the police as being a "dangerous person." He was in due course replaced by another but whether the latter has complied with the formality in a satisfactory manner the writer has no means of knowing. Presumably he has, for he is still holding his job—or may be he threatened to quit if compelled to do the bowing and the school authorities did not care to change the English teacher every week!

A. B. C.

Business Opportunity

The Review is in receipt of a letter from Charles J. A. Wardwell, 496 Park Avenue, Orange, New Jersey, stating that he has great confidence in the prospects for manufacturing in China. He says there is no logical reason why China should not make a start now to manufacture for itself, as once upon a time America did so as to stop the necessity for buying everything from England. Mr. Wardwell states that he is an expert in factory promotion and management and realizes that the best success in China will be attained by including Chinese in any proposed organization. He would like to get into touch with people who would be interested in joining in such a manufacturing enterprise.



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The Break-Down or Suspension of the Sino-Japanese Negotiations

BY J. B. P.

Whether one styles the discontinuance of the Sino-Japanese negotiations a "suspension" or a "breakdown" the facts in the situation are that practically nothing constructive has been accomplished, aside from the fact that each side possibly now understands the other's position better than they did at the beginning of the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and S. Yada which opened in Nanking on October 19. (See issues of *The Review* for November 3, 10, 17, and 24 for details of the conversations.)

The immediate cause of the suspension of the negotiations was the so-called Shantung Question, the Chinese demanding the immediate evacuation of the 7,000 Japanese troops still stationed on Chinese territory as a demonstration of Japan's good faith and as a preliminary condition to China's consent to discuss a settlement of the Tsinan incident. Since Mr. Yada, the Japanese delegate, had no authority to promise a withdrawal of the Japanese troops, he immediately returned to Shanghai. Both sides issued statements to the press on November 23 to the effect that the "cessation" of conversations did not constitute a breakdown. Mr. Yada said, "The report that the Sino-Japanese conversations have ended in a rupture is not true. The Japanese Government may possibly make an announcement shortly as to its future policy, as well as the progress of the Sino-Japanese conversations hitherto. I may continue my conversations with Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister on the tariff question...." A spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office in the same connection said, "As to the future of the negotiations we have nothing to say until Mr. Yada has received instructions from his government. If the Japanese Government absolutely refuses to withdraw Japanese troops from Tsinan, it may be taken for granted that the Sino-Japanese negotiations have broken down. The attitude of the National Government remains unchanged throughout; it makes the evacuation of Japanese troops an indispensable preliminary. As a matter of fact we have waited for a time when Japan should withdraw her troops on her own accord, but in view of the recent announcement of Mr. Kuhara, Minister of Communications in Japan, advocating a still firmer Japanese policy toward China, we consider there is no longer any room for further negotiations."

Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai Who Has Been Discussing Sino-Japanese Questions with Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government.

Soong-Yada Conversations Also Futile

Simultaneously with the negotiations between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yada on diplomatic questions, Mr. Yada has also been discussing with T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister, the question of the Chinese tariff, Mr. Soong's object being to induce Japan to agree to the negotiation of a tariff autonomy treaty similar to the treaties which have now been negotiated between China and America, Norway, Germany, Belgium and Italy. Although there has been no definite announcement regarding the Soong-Yada conversations it is understood that they have also been unproductive of practical results, the Japanese being insistent upon China's agreement to refund the defaulted Nishihara loans from the increased customs revenues, and Japan also demanding that her consent to tariff autonomy be contingent upon China's agreement to meet Japan's wishes in respect to a settlement of the so-called Manchurian questions on a basis satisfactory to Japan.

China's Position on the Debts

When the question of China's debts to foreign nationals was first brought up at the National Economic and Finance Conferences in Shanghai and Nanking last summer, the Chinese adopted a resolution agreeing to repay all "just" debts and appointed a commission of Chinese bankers to make a study of the question. The report of this commission is not yet available, but it is understood that the National Government contemplates the calling of an international conference to consider this question later on. But in the meantime the Chinese refuse to consider the question of the debts in connection with the tariff question, believing that the duty of the National Government is to first consolidate its own financial situation and thus make the position of the National Government reasonably secure. After that has been accomplished, it is the intention of the Government to take up the question of the foreign debts, the ultimate purpose being to work out refunding plans which would have the effect of restoring China's credit in the world's financial markets.

China Intends to Go Ahead

In view of the fact that all of the so-called Treaty Powers, with the exception of Japan, have either negotiated tariff autonomy treaties or have indicated their willingness to do so, it is reported on good authority that the National Government intends to announce the new tariff schedules on or about December 1 and to put them into effect on February 1 of next year. The Chinese believe that Japan will not be willing to face the pressure of world opinion on this question and finally will agree to China's proposals for tariff autonomy. However, if China does proceed along this line without waiting for Japan's agreement, it is likely that considerable confusion will exist for a time owing to the fact that Japan is now even refusing to pay the 2½ percent surtax at Tsingtao and Dairen, the two Chinese ports which are controlled by the Japanese military and this despite the fact that all other foreign nationals have been paying the surtax for several months.

Possible Eventualities

The break-down of the Sino-Japanese conversations is likely to lead to a still further accentuation of the differences existing between the two countries. This opinion seems to prevail in both Chinese and Japanese circles, if one would believe the reports appearing in the press of the two countries. According to a message circulated by the Chinese *Ta Chung* news agency from Tientsin on Nov. 26, it was stated that the anti-Japanese boycott organization has issued an order for the confiscation of all unregistered Japanese goods in Tientsin after November 26 and apparently when certain Chinese merchants did not comply with this order the Committee carried out its threat. This has had the effect of paralyzing Japanese trade at the principal North-China port and has resulted in the usual Japanese protests. It is also reported that Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai has demanded a cessation of the boycott, but the Chinese officials have replied to the effect that the boycott is a civilian movement with which the Government dare not interfere. The Government's position on this question is obvious in view of the attacks which the branch organizations of the Kuomintang Party have been making on the grounds that Nanking's policy toward Japan has been too conciliatory. The boycott of Japanese goods in the coastal provinces which has been in operation for several months, is now being extended into the interior provinces, the Chinese papers printing a report on November 16 to the effect that organizations had been perfected in Kansu and other interior provinces for the purpose of barring out all Japanese goods entirely. In the coastal provinces, Chinese merchants have been permitted to handle certain Japanese goods which are considered necessities, but only on condition that the goods are registered with the anti-Japanese boycott organization and the merchants handling the goods submit to a tax which makes the selling price practically prohibitive.

The suspension of the Sino-Japanese conversations has also had the expected reactions in the National Capital at Nanking. The Anti-Japan Society called a meeting on Nov. 27 and voted to declare an "Anti-Japan Week" which will be devoted to addresses and the circulation of propaganda on the matter of the Japanese troops in Shantung and other questions. The meeting also sent a petition to Dr. C. T. Wang, National Foreign Minister demanding that there be no resumption of the negotiations with Japan (1) unless Japan first withdraws her

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troops from Shantung; (2) until Japan has definitely shown her sincerity on the treaty-revision issue; and (3) unless all outstanding diplomatic questions between the two countries can be settled simultaneously.

Japanese Reactions

In previous discussions of the present Sino-Japanese situation which have appeared in recent issues of *The Review* it was indicated that the attempts which have been made by liberal elements in Japan to place Japan's relations with China on a more satisfactory basis have been prejudiced by the uncertain political situation which prevails in Japan with two parties about equally represented in the Diet. This situation has been evidenced in the uncertain attitude of S. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, who is obviously on the side of those Japanese who would like to see their relations with China placed on a more satisfactory basis. The generally uncertain political situation in Japan in respect to China question was further aggravated recently by the untempered declarations of Mr. Kuhara, the Japanese Minister of Communications, who has been demanding an even stronger policy toward China than the present Tanaka Cabinet has been following. According to the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi* there is now considerable apprehension in Japan that the Government may be forced into a position closely approaching the situation when the Kato Cabinet presented the infamous Twenty-One Demands in 1915. The editor of the *Nichi Nichi* expressed the opinion that this policy, if adopted, might lead to such serious consequences that the position of the present Japanese Government might be endangered because of the widespread suspicion of Japan's intentions which would be certain to develop throughout China and the world generally. It is too early to forecast what is likely to happen in the Japanese political situation, but according to the Japanese newspapers. Mr. Kuhara, the advocate of a still stronger Japanese policy, is likely to be appointed Foreign Minister in the Tanaka Cabinet. Since the assumption of General-Baron Tanaka as Premier some eighteen months ago, he has been holding the position of Foreign Minister concurrently with that of Premier, a situation which in the opinion of a writer in the *Japan Chronicle* (British newspaper published at Kobe) has resulted in considerable suspicion abroad owing to the fact that it has created the impression that Japan is wedded to a policy of military-diplomacy.

A BRITISH VIEWPOINT

The following editorial dealing with the Sino-Japanese negotiations appeared in the *Japan Chronicle* on November 23

The Negotiations With China

Promising at first, the approach to an agreement with China has become distressingly slow, and according to the latest accounts there is a diminution rather than an increase in good will. On October 26th we remarked that there was very little hope of the parleys then proceeding coming to anything, because though Mr. Yada is an excellent man with a very good understanding of the matters at issue and a disposition to take a liberal attitude, it is not the Japanese custom to allow a man with no higher rank than that of consul-general to make any decisive agreement. He may be allowed to secure every possible advantage, but he is not, in the last resort, allowed to promise anything definitely on the part of his country. This opinion is confirmed by the latest developments, for we find that Dr. Wang, who, as Minister for the Nanking Government, has full authority to speak for that Government, objects to resume the negotiations unless Mr Yada is also given powers for concluding an agreement as well as for discussing it. Apparently he had come to the point, in the recent parleys, where it was necessary to put it definitely to Mr. Yada that Dr. Wang must know whether his offers were "firm" ones, and evidently the reply had not been wholly satisfactory. According to a Chinese message, these inquiries were made over the telephone and Mr. Yada made no definite reply. Regarding some other questions, the more recent messages differ from those previously received. At first we were told that it was the Japanese who wanted the Tsinan question settled before passing on to other matters. Now it is said that "the Chinese delegates wish to settle the Tsinan and treaty questions first, leaving the Nanking and Hankow incidents until later in the discussions." The Japanese, it is now said, want the easier questions settled first, and consider the Nanking and Hankow questions easier than those relating to Tsinan and the treaties. Unless the former reports were altogether wrong, this is a sign of the lack of plenipotentiary authority on Mr. Yada's part, his business being merely to come to an understanding on as many things as possible so that, when Mr. Yoshizawa takes up the task, there will only be one or two crucial points left. If Mr. Yada has been allowed beforehand to make comparatively generous promises regarding the lesser matters, Mr. Yoshizawa will have a strong card to play in pointing out all the advantages that will be lost if Nanking does not agree to the crucial points as Japan would settle them.

From the diplomatic point of view, Japan has made a great mistake in keeping her troops so long in Shantung. A promise of withdrawal was made long ago, and the troops have come back by degrees; but there are still a considerable number not yet embarked, and the extreme deliberation with which they return is in marked contrast with the celerity used in their dispatch. Naturally their presence makes the Chinese anything but tractable, though the military idea is that the presence of some troops always helps people to see reason: the military mind has not yet discovered that it only makes people see red. It is obvious that the troops can do nothing to make a treaty, unless they are acting in a *force majeure* capacity and impose a treaty as at the close of a war. Troops in Shantung when treaties are under discussion are certain to be very much worse than useless in the persuasion of people who remember the dispatch of an expedition to enforce the Twenty-one Demands, and who are very conscious that such argument as that is impossible to-day However, the Government which has already sent two unnecessary expeditions has failed to discover that, though troops can shoot very efficiently, they cannot persuade.

Instead of the Minister taking up the task from the Consul-General, other members of the consular service have gathered round Mr. Yada, which, of course, will embarrass that gentleman rather than assist him. His attitude is said to be stiffening, which is a pity, except in so far as it may lead to a definite breaking off of ineffective negotiations and the starting of a more effective parley. The weakness involved in the retention of troops in Shantung is emphasised by the attitude of the Nationalist leaders who say in effect, "No evacuation no treaty." Much the same thing happened in regard to the occupation of Tsingtau after the war. Japan having given a definite promise to evacuate, urged the Chinese to negotiate on the subject, and the Chinese sat tight, fully aware that the longer Japan stayed the worse figure she cut in the eyes of the world. It is even possible in the present case that the Nationalist Government is rather glad of this delay. The "purification" of the Nationalists of their Bolshevik elements brought Nanking under a good deal of suspicion as having made a compact with the anti-Russian Powers; and, while the purification probably had in view an improved relationship with the Powers quite as much as the extirpation of economic heresy, the Nationalists understand well enough that they cannot impose on their countryman by pretending to be independent and at the same time putting themselves under foreign control. The Nanking Government, indeed, increases in popularity when it shows its readiness to defy pressure from without, and the existence of a common enemy is the best preventive of dissensions in its own ranks.

It is deplorable that this is the moment chosen by Mr. Kuhara for whacking the patriotic drum and advocating a return to the Twenty-one Demands policy. Nothing could be more unfortunate when the needs of the future are considered, and it is unfortunate just in the degree that it is possible to prostitute patriotism in such a manner. An appeal to national pride and a demand for teaching a recalcitrant neighbor a lesson are always sure of support—not in Japan alone. It is the bane of democracy that appeals to the worst of herd passions are so easy and so effective. And of course, when Mr. Kuhara declared that the Premier himself was anxious for a stronger policy than that in which he had been supported by the Foreign Office, it is quite possible that he was speaking no more than the truth. It is an unhappy conjunction of circumstances that, at a moment when Japan needs very badly a wise and liberal statesman at the Foreign Office, to establish relations with China on which the future welfare of both countries may depend, there should be this appeal to all the worst elements in Japanese political life, by a gentleman who is generally believed to have been given a free hand by the Premier to pave his own way to the Foreign Office. The impression that it will make in China is sure to be a very bad one, and the officials who are striving, in spite of being in a false position, to make the best of a bad job, must feel the keenest chagrin. So far as a diplomatist can be regarded as disclosing his real policy in a magazine article, Mr. Yoshizawa is willing to give almost anything to China in exchange for Manchuria—or for such a free hand in Manchuria as amounts to a gift. Even against this, which has at times been acceptable enough, Nanking is stiffening, and at present prospects of an agreement are dark.

47-036

WHAT CHRYSLER ENGINEERS HAVE FOUND OUT ABOUT DODGE BROTHERS

by

WALTER P CHRYSLER

The corps of technical experts directed by Fred M. Zeder, Vice-President in charge of engineering for all Chrysler companies, has completed its very exhaustive study of Dodge Brothers products.

Their findings have more than confirmed my personal knowledge of the soundness and integrity of Dodge Brothers methods.

While certain changes have been made in conformity with Chrysler ideals of luxury and style, Chrysler engineers found that Dodge Brothers three new Sixes—the Senior, the Victory and the Standard—are basically as sound as motor cars can be built.

They report that the very highest standard of excellence in materials and workmanship is revealed by their investigations.

This report more than justifies my personal conviction that Dodge Brothers new Senior is a Six of remarkable distinction and quality.

It explains, in terms of honest value, why Dodge Brothers improved Standard Six commands a great and growing market.

And it confirms my sincere belief that the new Victory Six, with its original and exclusive advantages in construction, is today one of the truly great cars of the world.

In fact, every one of these cars proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that Dodge Brothers policy of building well is today more rigidly in force than ever; and that Dodge ruggedness and Dodge dependability can be successfully expressed in terms of flashing performance and advanced style.

Dodge Brothers Motor Cars will continue to bear the name they have borne so honorably for fourteen years, and Dodge Brothers dealers will continue to market them throughout the world.

With the return of personal management the entire thought and effort of this organization are being directed towards a single high objective—to make Dodge Brothers good name better still.

From my complete knowledge of all Dodge Brothers advantages and assets, and knowing, as I do, the exceptional talents of the men who share with me the responsibility for success—I have no hesitancy in predicting for Dodge Brothers a future even more brilliant than its magnificent past.

W. P. Chrysler

President, Dodge Brothers Corporation

47-037

Who's Who in China

Wang Chih-hau
王之翰

Wang Chi-han was born in 1898 in Chihli province. He was educated in Nankai Middle School in 1916, at Tsing Hua College in 1920 and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, in 1923, where he obtained the degree of Civil Engineer. He obtained practical experiences with the American Bridge Co. and in 1927 made an inspection trip through Europe, visiting England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, and other countries. He is at present Assistant Engineer of Kirin-Hailung Railway, stationed in Kirin.

Admiral and Mrs. Bristol Entertain Chinese Officials

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, commander of the China Squadron, U. S. Pacific Fleet, and Mrs. Bristol, gave a dinner on Saturday evening, Nov. 24 at the Majestic Hotel in honor of the officials of the National Government, those present being Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Wang; T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, and Mrs. Soong; Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Kung; Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, Wunsz King, Commssioner of Foreign Affairs, S. K. Shen and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. David Z. T. Yui of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and T. W. Kwok, Chief Secretary, Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Other guests, in addition to members of Admiral Bristol's staff and their wives, included Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, C. J. Spiker and J. C. Huston of the U. S. Consulate and Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committees Makes Various Grants

At a recent meeting of the governing board of the Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai presided over by Pere Jacquinot in the absence of Sung Han-chang, a report of the Distribution Committee was considered and it was agreed to make a further grant to the International Relief Committee at Tsinanfu of $12,468.85 for famine relief in the Shantung Province, $10,000 to the International Committee at Kaifengfu for relief in the province of Honan, and $3,599 to the International Committee at Changsha for relief in the Hunan province. Consideration was also given to appeals from other provinces.

Mr Liu Chi-wen
劉紀文字兆銘

Mr. Liu Chi-wen, was born in Tungkun Hsien, Kwangtung province in 1889. After receiving a thorough Chinese education in his native city, he proceeded to Japan in 1909 where he joined Chih Cheng School and later the Japanese Law College to study political economy. Upon his return to China in 1914, Mr. Liu followed the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. Liao Chung-kai and devoted himself for more than ten years to the revolutionary cause. During those years he was appointed successively the Director of the Bureau of the Treasury of the Kwangtung Military Government; Chief of the Audit Bureau of Canton city; Chief of the Board of Military Contributions of the Ministry of the Army; Chief of the Audit Department of the Kwangtung Generalissimo and Chief of the Bureau of Military Contributions to the Kongmoon Office of the Kwangtung Military Headquarters.

In 1923 Mr. Liu left for London and entered the London University and Cambridge University. While abroad he was appointed a special inspector of the Municipal Administrations of Europe and America, and he made investigations in many large cities.

Returning to China in 1926, he was soon appointed by the National Government a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and concurrently Chief of the Board of Agriculture and Labor. When the military condition of the Northern Expedition Army was critical, Mr. Liu went to the front and became the Chief of the Bureau of Military Contributions, chairman of the Superintendent Committee, and Chief of the Audit Bureau to the Temporary Generalissimo's Headquarters. When the National Government was established at Nanking in 1926, Mr. Liu was promoted as Mayor of the Special Nanking Municipality, and was shortly afterwards elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang of the Special Nanking Municipality. In additon to the above two positions, Mr. Liu is a member of the Reconstruction Council of the National Government and is also Chairman of Military Surgeon Supervisory Committee of the Central Military Council.

Women's Union of Kiangsu Petitions for Equality

The Reorganization Committee of the Women's Union of Kiangsu province recently petitioned for the elevation of women's social position and asked for the strict enforcement of the law against prostitution, concubinage, girl slavery, infant marriage and foot-binding, etc. They also asked that the Government should employ both sexes on an equality.

WANG REVIEWS NATIONALIST ACHIEVEMENTS

(*Continued from page 13*)

The fourth great trial of the National Government is lack of interest on the part of the great powers in sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of the Chinese people for equal and reciprocal treatment in our international relations. At the Paris Conference the Chinese Delegation presented their memorandum calling for readjustment of the outstanding questions. It fell upon deaf ears. Even at the Washington Conference very little attention was paid to such vital questions as tariff autonomy and extraterritoriallty.

World Sympathy is Growing

Thanks to our own persistent efforts and to the steady growth of world public opinion for justice and fairplay, the leading world powers are now evincing greater sympathy for our aspirations. Our sister republic across the Pacific was the first to respond by signing a treaty with us on Tariff Autonomy. Norway and Belgium have likewise signed up. Before the year is out, I am confident that most, if not all, of the Powers now denying us the inalienable sovereign right of regulating our own tariff will have signed up also. I hope you will not consider me immodest when I claim that this is another achievement of that National Government.

I will mention one more trial of our Government. It is the last I will touch upon but certainly not the least, and that is, the lack of union in our political thought and action. China is more than a country. She is a continent. The area is so extensive that we can place the whole continent of Europe on our map and yet have room to spare for another Germany and France. Due to the primitive mode of transportation, the distance to cover in point of time becomes twice or three times that of Europe. Then, again, there is a very great divergence in the various parts of the country in standard of living, degree of intelligence, economic conditions and every way. To mould this huge population separated from one another by such long distances is certainly a great task for the government. Much spade work has to be done in giving to the people rudiments of education before they could articulate coherently on political questions. Armies of teachers have to be created for this task alone, and dissimination of political knowledge is to be done through newspapers, periodicals, pamphlets and other printed matters. The National Government can pride itself in the efficient manner of its organized efforts to revolutionize the political thought of the people. It can be said without much hesitation that the victorious march of the Nationalist forces northward has been greatly aided by this form of campaign. May the day soon dawn on this great country of ours when every citizen is given the right to be taught in the elements of education, thereby enabling him to take an intelligent part in the political activities of the country.

THE AWAKENING OF CHINESE SILKMEN

(*Continued from page 20*)

by foreign consumers. To the consumers, the chop is not the most important thing but the quality of silk. Recently many complaints have been received from the American consumers as to the quality of silk shipped to them. Therefore this is a timely and much needed action on the part of our silkmen to classify their silks on a scientific basis, so that the future trade in silk will be made on specification exclusively. This will much simplify the present complicated marketing situation, lessen the disputes between the buyers and sellers, and in a way increase the sale of our silk in the American market.

Reeling Process Must be Improved

Besides the work of classifying raw silk, our silkmen also realize that the present method of reeling silk must undergo some radical changes in order to produce silk fitting for the present demand. At present, all the filatures in Central China have been built after the Italian model, and their machines and equipments are old-fashioned and obsolete compared with the new ones installed in the Japanese filatures. Recently a group of Chinese silkmen have toured the silk centers in Japan, and have been much impressed by the progressiveness of Japanese filatures. They have found out that Japanese machines and equipments are not only simpler in operation and cheaper in price, but more productive than the Italian type. For these reasons, it is planned that a filature of the Japanese type equipped with Japanese machines will soon be built in Central China as a model. According to the plan, the capital for this model filature will be contributed by all the filatures with the number of basins as a basis, and Japanese experts will be engaged to teach the Chinese girls the new ways of reeling silk.

In conclusion, we must admit that if the aforesaid plans can be carried out as designed, they will contribute much to the rehabilitation of China's silk industry. In the meantime, we hope that the government will no longer assume the attitude of indifference, and should cooperate with the silkmen to carry out this work of reformation.

Shanghai, Nov. 26, 1928.

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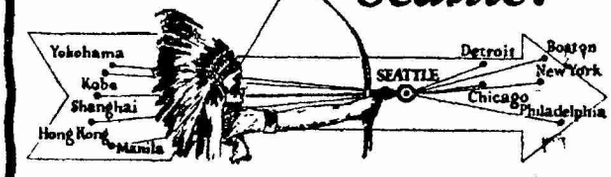

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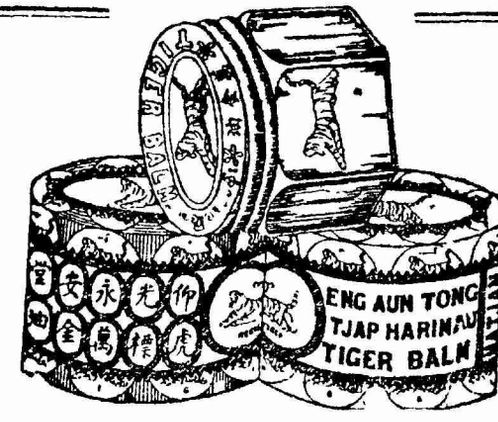

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In the United States Court for China

THE HARBIN ELECTRIC JOINT STOCK COMPANY, LTD.
Plaintiff,
vs.
BECKMAN & LINDEN ENGINEERING CORPORATION
E. W. BEARDSLEY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Defendant.

Cause No. 2958
Civil No. 1214

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27th 1928.

JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER.

The object of this suit is to recover from The National City Bank of New York certain desposits in the sums of Harbin $225,741.52, and Harbin $239,-441.22, together with interest thereon from the 25th day of June, 1927, to date of payment; and to obtain a judgment that the Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, and neither of them have any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever to the said deposits.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by its attorney has this twentyseventh day of November, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, the summons for the said defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, was returned by the Marshall of the United States Court for China "Defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November, 1928, Sidney A. Moss, of counsel for the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley were not residing nor maintaining an office or regular place of business in the Republic of China nor had they been residing or maintaining an office or regular place of business within the jurisdiction of this Court during the last four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November, 1928, ORDERED that the defendants, Beckman & Linden Engineering Corporation and E. W. Beardsley, cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occuring after the 5th day of January, 1929, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT.

MILTON D. PURDY
Judge

47-040

Men and Events

M. J. Harris, correspondent for the *Associated Press* of America, is ill at the Shanghai Country Hospital.

Daily telegrams from London during the week announced the serious illness of George VII, King of England.

J. H. Hoeck, assistant editor of the *China Press*, who had been ill in the Isolation hospital for some time, has recovered.

Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic squadron, departed from Shanghai during the week for a visit in Japan.

Lincoln R. Moore of the dye and chemical department of the Dupont Company has arrived in Shanghai from Tientsin and will be connected with the Shanghai office.

Harry Hussey, architect, with headquarters at Peiping arrived in Shanghai during the week and is staying at the Astor House. Mr. Hussey is also visiting Nanking.

Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, entertained Admiral Mark L. Bristol, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, to dinner at the Chinese Naval Club Monday evening.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, former Superintendent of the Peiping Union Medical College and Hospital (Rockefeller Foundation), has formally assumed his appointment as Vice-Minister of Public Health.

The International Institute building at 1 Rue Chapsal, Shanghai, has been converted into a hospital for women and children. The formal opening of the new hospital took place November 27.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director-general of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service and director-general of the Army Medical Service, is expected to return to Shanghai tomorrow from North China.

Ten Chinese prisoners being held by the Shanghai Foreign Municipality police at the Bubbling Well station escaped on the afternoon of November 26 by digging a hole through a cement wall. They have not so far been located.

Advices were received in Shanghai from London during the week announcing the appointment of Harold Porter as general manager of the Pekin Syndicate in succession to J. P. Kenrick. Mr. Porter is now en route *via* Siberia to China to take up his new position.

The Shanghai Sanitarium, which is conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists on the outskirts of Shanghai, during the week announced the opening of a city medical office in Sassoon "House", where Dr. H. W. Miller will be in attendanee at stated interals.

The Young Women's Christian Association of China recently issued *The "Green Year" Supplement*, as an industrial number. It contains articles by Kyong Bae-tsung, Deng Yu-chih, and Ruth Hoople, all of whom are prominent n the idustrial activities of the Y.W.C.A.

The *Meifoo Shield*, the house organ of the Standard Oil Co. in the Far East, published in its November issue an excellent article on Foochow lacquerware by F. H. Steele. There are also several illustrations of Baron von Huenefeld's *Juenker* airplane which recently visited the Far East.

The Social Research Department of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture at Peiping recently published its second annual report. During the year a cost-of-living study of the old-style skilled workers in Peiping, comprising 200 schedules on bricklayers, carpenters, painters and paper-hangers, was made.

According to a recent *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping judging from the sales of stamps disposed of under the Peiyang military regime the average daily opium consumption was about 30,000 ounces in the city of Peiping alone and the annual sale

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was not less than 11,000,000 ounces. Assuming that the cost of one ounce was four dollars the total amount spent for opium was $44,000,000.

Invitations have been issued to the wedding of Miss Gladys Loo the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Loo of Shanghai, to Jabin Hsu, Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, which will take place at the Majestic Hotel on Jan. 3. Following the ceremony the couple will take a honeymoon trip to Manila where they will be the guests of friends at the Manila Carnival.

The *Famine Commission Bulletin*, which is published bi-monthly at Peiping by the China International Famine Relief Commission, in its October issue explains that reports on famine conditions in various parts of the country are not to be found in its columns. Instead it gives details of the constructive work that is being done in various districts so as to remove the causes which are responsible for the famines.

H. Dudley Law, who was seriously wounded at the same time and place when Miss Dorothy Thompson was murdered at a lonely spot in Keswick road, on the outskirts of Shanghai, has recovered to such an extent that he was able to give evidence to the Coroner at the General Hospital November 27. He stated that he and Miss Law were attacked by two Chinese dressed in long gowns armed with pistols.

CHINA AND NORWAY SIGN NEW TREATY

(*Continued from page* 22)

The nationals of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay within the territories of the other party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon their importations and exportations other or higher than those paid by nationals of the country or by nationals of any other country.

Article 8

The English and Chinese texts of the present Treaty have been carefully compared and verified; but, in the event of there being a difference of meaning between the two, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

The present Treaty shall be ratified as soon as possible and shall come into force on the day on which the two Governments shall have notified each other that the ratification has been effected.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty in duplicate in the Chinese and English languages and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Shanghai this twelfth day of the eleventh month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the twelfth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight. CHENGTING T. WANG,

Plenipotentiary and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China.

N. AALL,

Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires of Norway in China.

School of Applied Social Sciences at Yenching University

The plan for a School of Applied Social Sciences in connection with Yenching University has been materially advanced by the receipt of two substantial donations, one when the trustees of Princeton-in-Peking last year agreed to concentrate their work in support of this new project, and the other a gift of $140,000 gold by an American foundation. These donations in addition to the funds previously given by the London Missionary Society will make possible considerable expansion in the work of the departments of Sociology, Economics and Political Science, and the carrying out of research projects which are vitally needed in China at the present time.

An Advisory Committee for the proposed School has been appointed by the Board of Managers of Yenching University. The members of the Committee are: Dwight Edwards, Peking Y. M. C. A., chairman; Hon. J. V.A. MacMurray, American Minister; James Y.C. Yen, head of the Mass Education Movement; Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Stuart Yui, formerly professor of Political Science at Tsing Hua College; Rev. C. E. Patton, of the Presbyterian Mission, and the National Christian Council; Dr. J. L. Stuart, President of Yenching University; Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, chairman, department of Political Science of Yenching University; Dr. Leonard Hsu, Chairman of the Department of Sociology of Yenching University and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences; Prof. Li Bing-hua, chairman of the Economics Department; and Prof. J. S. Burgess, secretary.

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47-041

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Princess Der Ling: *OLD BUDDHA*, the life story of the great Manchu empress $7.70
Krarup-Nielsen: *THE DRAGON AWAKES*, translated from the Danish..... 8.80
Wilhelm: *THE SOUL OF CHINA*, translated from the German..... 8.25
Payson J. Treat: *THE FAR EAST*, a political and diplomatic history..... 11.00
Paul Monroe: *CHINA, A NATION IN EVOLUTION* 8.75

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Munro: *GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE*..... 10.65
Munro: *MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT & ADMINISTRATION*, 2 Vol. Set..... 15.00
Ford: *REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT*.. 8.15
Beard: *AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS* 8 75
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Commons: *INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT* 7.50

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Nanking, Nov. 23.—Negotiations scheduled for to-day between Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Yada are abandoned and Mr. Yada returns to Shanghai. Mr. Yada asks government for instructions as regards China's demand that troops should be withdrawn from Tsinan.

Nanking, Nov. 23.— Nationalist spokesman says that unless Japan agrees to withdraw troops from Tsinan it may be taken that the negotiations have broken down.

Tsingtao, Nov. 23.—Five officers of former Chihli-Shantung troops arrive here secretly and conspire to regain former power with Gen. Chang Chung-chang as leader. They are requested to leave by the Japanese commanders.

Tokyo, Nov. 25.—Minseito (Opposition) executive committee passes a resolution that it is to be greatly regretted that the Tanaka Cabinet has never had any fixed China policy.

Peiping, Nov. 26.—Chang Hui-chang in monoplane *"Canton"* hops off for Mukden at 2 a.m.

Peiping, Nov. 26.—Serious judicial question raised by refusal of soldiers to allow public prosecutor and party to investigate circumstances of alleged shooting by Tseng Hsien-chin, Chief of Staff of the Second Division, of his wife and burying her in a piece of vacant ground on the western outskirts of Peiping.

Peiping, Nov. 26.—Count D. Martel, French Minister, leaves for Nanking in special train accompanied by Pei Tsung-hsi.

Peiping, Nov. 27.—Chinese authorities refuse to turn over a Korean wanted for murder on the pretext that he is a Chinese citizen and besides they claim that he ought to be tried by the provincial authorities as the Japanese treaty has expired.

Tsentsin, Nov. 27.—Members of anti-Japanese society seize and carry off stock belonging to several large Chinese stores. Chinese merchants dealing in Japanese goods are indignant at outrageous actions of the Anti-Japanese society.

Peiping, Nov. 27.—Price of paper has gone up abnormally as result of anti-Japanese agitation.

Peiping, Nov. 28.—Anti-Japanese Society here replies to Merchants' Association, that the "patriotic fund" will not be levied on Japanese goods now in stock.

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Tuesday, November 20—Suggestions for a new treaty with Holland are made in a petition submitted by the Society for the Study of Overseas Affairs at Nanking.—Army reduction continues in Hunan.—Gen. Pei Tsung-hsi orders withdrawal of advance forces from along the Peiping-Mukden railway between Tientsin and Mukden.—Shansi province authorizes raising of $300,000 loan for Tatung-Puchow railway.—Wu-Han Political Council petitions for employment of disbanded soldiers on Canton-Hankow railway.—Dr. C. T. Wang expresses appreciation of British Premier's recent friendly references to China.—Chinese and British Chambers of Commerce at Hankow petition for appropriation of returned British Boxer Indemnity for construction of section of Canton-Hankow railway. --$120,000 monthly of Fukien salt revenue to be appropriated for educational purposes.—Special Municipality of Shanghai and Woosung requests Consular Body to instruct foreigners in Woosung to pay taxes.—Feng Yu-hsiang delivers a speech before the Executive Yuan enjoining them to work in harmony for the salvation of the country, to beware of the snares of the Communists and to so conduct themselves both in their public functions and in their private life that they may become examples to the people.—General Chu divides Kiangsu province into special districts so as to facilitate bandit suppression work.—Special Municipality of Canton is reorganized.—*"Canton"* airplane arrives at Peiping.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan dispatches letter to Feng Yu-hsiang stating that he expects to proceed to Nanking next month to attend the military conference.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang sends a present of 200 specially selected cavalry horses from Kansu to Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, Shanghai garrison commander, the horses having been entrained at Kaifeng Nov. 19.—Preparations in progress at Nanking to build military prison to hold 6,000.—Chekiang radio station commences operations.

Wednesday, Nov. 21.—Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, insists on centralization of administration of all railways.—Nanking awaits arrival of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, who is expected in near future.—Feng Yu-hsiang announces trip in near future to Kaifeng to investigate famine conditions.--Disbandment of troops continues in northern provinces.—Preparations being made in Nanking for National Military Conference next month.--Chiang Kai-shek contemplates opening office in Peiping.—Trial of new gunboat *Hsien Ning* announced for Nov, 27. Civil Affairs Conference of the Five South-eastern provinces proposed to be held in Nanking December 15.—Tai Chi-tao makes strong appeal at Nanking for cooperation and harmony in the Kuomintang.—Executive Yuan holds fourth meeting at Nanking.

Thursday, Nov. 22.—China to send representatives to Far Eastern Industrial and Commercial Exhibition to be held at Manila Jan. 26 to Feb. 10 next.—Chinese community in Shanghai prepares to welcome airplane *"Canton"* due shortly.—Yen Hsi-shan notifies Sun Fo that he has ordered the return of all cars and locomotives belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow railway.—Hankow aviation company decides to purchase five airplanes abroad.—Bandit suppression operations in Hunan continue.—Air service between Nanking and Kalgan is being planned.—Dr. C. T. Wang announces that owing to pressure of other business he is unable to continue conferences with Mr. Yada.—A. H. F. Edwardes, officiating inspector-general of Customs, orders funds for redeeming loans becoming due to be deposited with Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications.—C. P. C. holds 164th meeting.—Fengtien army continues disbandment and reorganization.—State Council orders shareholders of China Merchants S. N. Co to assemble for purpose of effecting reorganization.—Chiang Kai-shek coming to Shanghai end of month to inspect troops.—State Council remits $2,000,000 for famine relief in the North.

Friday, Nov. 23.—Wang Chung-hui recommends national

judicial conference to be convened early next year.—Census of Kiangsu ordered to be taken.—Branch of Central Bank to be opened at Pengpu.—Pan Peh-fen's appointment as administrator of S. A. D. No. 1 at Hankow is confirmed at meeting of Hupeh provincial government.—New batches of famine refugees from the north arriving at Nanking to be employed at road building.—State Council orders $2,000,000 additional to be remitted north for famine relief.—Chen Te-shen is appointed director of Shanghai office of Ministry of Railways.—Leading officials of Ministry of War are inducted into office at Nanking.—Chiang Kai-shek in interview stresses importance of dredging and widening Hwai river.—Forty-five candidates pass examination for consular and diplomatic service.—Treaty negotiations with various foreign Powers making good progress.

Saturday, November 24.—Chang Ching-kiang leaving Nanking shortly to investigate opium suppression in the north.—Wang Ching, Vice-Minister of Railways shortly to proceed on tour of inspection of country's railway systems.—Herr Schmidt attends meeting of various Government Ministries at Nanking and offers a proposal to operate an air passenger and mail service between Nanking and Berlin *via* Chengchow, Peiping and Moscow.—Peiping C. P. C. recommends transfer of Mongolian and Tibet Affairs Committee now in Nanking to Peiping.—Hopei provincial government orders execution of Li Teh-yuan, district magistrate found guilty of accepting bribes.—State Council issues order instructing various provinces in central and south China and Manchuria to contribute towards famine relief in the northwest.—State Council holds 8th meeting at Nanking.—Chiang Kai-shek proceeds from Pengpu to Hofei on inspection tour.—Mandate of State Council provides compassionate grants to soldiers of revolutionary army.

Sunday and Monday, November 25 and 26.—Chiang Tso-ping and Kao Lu, Ministers resp. to Germany and France are given farewell banquet at Waichiaopu, Nanking.—As Mexican treaty will expire Dec. 31, Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests Mexican government to appoint delegates to negotiate for new treaty.—Sun Fo arrives at Shanghai to assume post of president of Chaiotung University.—State Council mandate asks garrison commander and special municipality of Nanking to bring to justice the culprits guilty of robbing the Nanking branch of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings bank.—New Belgian treaty reported to provide for abandoning of consular jurisdiction in China and retrocession of Belgian Concession in Tientsin.—Plans proceeding to open Central Research Council in Nanking next Spring.—Branch office of Central Bank opened at Hsuchow.—Overseas Chinese are to be encouraged to return to China to develop native industries.—Albert Thomas arrives at Hankow and is entertained by Chinese officials.—Investigation ordered by Nanking government of charges and counter-charges arising out of recent seizure of opium which arrived at Shanghai by s.s. *Kiangan* from some Yangtsze port.—Text is published of Sino-Norwegian Treaty providing for tariff autonomy.—Gen. Hsiung's Shanghai garrison troops are inspected by Liu Peng-sui, representative of Chiang Kai-shek.—Measures to prevent secret transport of rice from Shanghai are taken by Col. Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety—Gen. Shang Chen of Hopei requests that Fengtien forces inside Great Wall shall not requisition funds from local authorities.—Large batch of Honan famine refugees arrives at Nanking—Canton announces another long distance flight shortly, by hydroplane "*Chu-kiang.*"

Tuesday, November 27.—Chao Tai-wen leaves Nanking for Anking to attend conference of magistrates.—Winter relief committee being organized in Nanking.—Hu Han-min in address to students of Central Military Academy at Nanking points out differences in the spirit and aims of National Revolutionary army as compared with militarists.—Chiang Kai-shek leaves Wuhu aboard gunboat for Anking.—Pei Tsung-hsi in interview states that he may leave for Sinkiang as soon as the motor road between Paotaochen and Ningsia is complete (this road will probably not be available for traffic until next spring).—Executive Yuan discusses recent opium seizure at Shanghai and decides to mete out drastic punishment to guilty parties.—Preparations nearly completed for building motor roads connecting Peiping with Kalgan, Paotingfu and Tangku.—Five new main highways in Kiangsu being planned by Nanking government.—Communists stated to be active in Lanchow area.—Chiang Kai-shek in dispatch to Hopei provincial government asks that disbanded soldiers be properly looked after before being sent home.—Chu Hi-tsu appointed editor at Peiping to revise the history of the Tsing dynasty.—Delegation from Inner Mongolia arrives at Hsuchow enroute to Nanking.—Vice-ministers and other officials of Ministry of Health inducted into office at Nanking.

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In the United States Court for China

MORRIS EDWARD EASON,
Plaintiff.

vs

HILDA MAY EASON,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3129
Civil No. 1344
ORDER.
Filed at Shanghai, China.
26 Nov. 1928
L. T. Kenske
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is an action for divorce

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this twenty-sixth day of November 1928 made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, the summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th day of November 1928, MORRIS EDWARD EASON, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the defendant herein was not residing in the Republic of China nor has she been within the jurisdiction of the Court during the last six months previous to the 26th day of November 1928,

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 26th day of November 1928 ORDERED that the defendant cause her appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the fifteenth day of December 1928, the day of the last publication of this order; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Shanghai

New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Story Of Lord Timur

Tamerlane, The Earth Shaker, by Harold Lamb. Published by Robert M. McBride and Company, New York. 326 pages. With Bibliography.

We of the West are accustomed to regard the great Occidental conquerors, such as Caesar and Hannibal, Alexander and Napoleon, whose victories have been so carefully recorded and passed on to us, as the master strategists, the supreme military geniuses, of world history. Vaguely we have heard the names of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane—and of their enormous deeds in the East. But to all save the scholars of Asiatic literature these characters have remained symbolical or half-real, forming only a link in the chain of legend, mysterious and incredible, through which the Occident attempts to understand the Orient.

With the publication of Harold Lamb's "Genghis Khan", much improvement was made upon our hazy knowledge of the "Gory Mongol". We learned, for instance, that he was the greatest conqueror, with one possible exception, that the world has known. And now Lamb has written the story of that exception—the great Tatar chieftan Tamerlane, he who tried to make himself master of the earth—and perhaps came nearer to success than any one else.

Beside these two warring giants of Asia our own military heroes become pigmies. Their conquests are dwarfed in importance and our celebrated battles appear as little more than skirmishes. The campaigns of a Caesar we can still admire—but contrasted with the earth-shaking activities of a Tamerlane they are revealed as tame adventures. The marches of a Hannibal remain interesting, but, when compared with the nearly superhuman accomplishments of the Mongols, they are no longer marvels. Napoleon—that clever little pet emperor-militarist of Europe would have been at a loss to cope with the ingenuity and resourcefulness of a Genghis Khan? Only the glory of Alexander of Macedon, who followed on the heels of Cyrus the Great, remains undimmed when placed next to these two Asiatic masters of war.

Between the Mongol and the Tatar were many points of similarity. Genghis Khan attempted to conquer the earth—and so did Tamerlane. Both of them were possessed of great physical strength and almost miraculous genius for war. Genghis was born the son of a desert ruler—a Khan of the Great Gobi—and Timur (as he is known in the East) inherited the title of chieftan of a clan of Barlas Tatars, a wandering people. Both were men of superb personal bravery and invincible courage. And death alone stopped them from achieving their identical ambition. It is certain that at the height of the power of Genghis there was no army nor any general that could have withstood the terrible assault of his legions. And while Timur reigned at Samarkand no opposition could stay him. But Genghis Khan managed to build an Empire that survived—and even was greatly expanded under his grandson, Kublai Khan—many years after his death. Here Tamerlane, the more picturesque of the two, failed. He won submission to the reality of the sword but he could not establish loyalty to the idea of his Empire. He had not been buried before his dominions began to separate.

Tamerlane, however, appears to have been possessed with a cultured spirit, a sense of the beautiful which was almost entirely absent in Genghis. And he lacked the Khan's extreme brutality and complete indifference to the value of human life. Usually Timur spared most of the victims of his successful onslaught. On only one or two occasions was he known to have ruthlessly massacred the inhabitants of a city which offered no resistance to his attack. Genghis Khan made few exceptions. He cut a wide pathway across the face of the earth—and murdered all he encountered. And where Tamerlane punished thousands who refused to yield to his will, Genghis Khan butchered millions. The latter is said to have caused the death of more human beings than any individual in the course of history. Eighteen and a half million people are estimated to have perished as the toll of his conquest of Asia.

When Tamerlane died in 1405, during the journey which was to have been his last campaign—this time, finally, against Cathay—he was in his seventieth year. Death came to him while he personally was leading a vast army of 200,000 men—the greatest he ever had assembled. Nothing could have been more characteristic of his life. Unlike Genghis, who after the early battles which established him, left the leadership of his armies to trusted lieutenants, Tamerlane nearly always took active part in every strategic campaign. At the defeat of Bayazid, the Thunder, leader of the Turkish army which humiliated the last great riders of the Crusades, Tamerlane was at the head of his men, planning the strategy and maneuvering his troops with a clevernness that completely

baffled the haughty Turk. After his victory over the latter Tamerlane easily could have entered and conquered Europe. The scattering of the crusaders by Bayazid had left the continent defenseless. Realizing this, Charles VI of France wrote to Timur and congratulated him and offered him gifts, hoping to win his favor—and perhaps to save his neck. Henry IV of England did likewise. And Henry III of Castile sent ambassadors with rich presents to the "Tartarian Knight." Emperor Manuel, the destitute heir of the Caesars, who had fled from the fierce onslaughts of the Turks, now hastened back to Constantinople and sent his submission and an offer to pay tribute to Timur. But the Tatars never crossed the Bosporous And Europe was spared an invasion which probably would have changed the channels of her history. Tamerlane's sudden withdrawal to Samarkand, when all Europe lay at his feet, is to historians a mystery almost as puzzling as Hannibal's retreat from the gates of Rome.

At its height Tamerlane's Empire extended from Delhi to Moscow and from Zaisan, in the Mongol Desert, to constantinople, Smyrna and Cairo on the Mediteranean. If one were to indicate on a map of today the territory which either directly acknowledged him as Lord, or paid him tribute, one must include Egypt and Arabia, Syria, Irak and Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Turkestan, Baluchistan, India, Tibet, Eastern Turkestan, Eastern Mongolia and Russia. Only death itself, as we have seen, kept him from annexing Cathay, then under the rule of the Mings.

Of the English language books of a historical background concerning Asia, Lamb's "Tamerlane" deserves a place near the head of the list. Even more colorful than the excellent "Genghis Khan", it also is more absorbing. And the author has developed a surer, more vigorous style, that seldom lets one down. He deserves place in the first ranks of American biographers for having achieved a brilliant work—the result of an obviously enormous task. The deep student of Oriental history and culture may regard with cynicism this enthusiastic praise. But it is safe to report that even they will find it fascinating entertainment. And for the great majority it should prove to be a powerfully written biography, authentic as to detail, which will serve to remove that veil of misinformation and mere legend which cloaks the vivid personality of one of the most amazing human beings who ever sat astride an empire.

EDGAR SNOW

A Book by Edith Wharton

The Children, by Edith Wharton. D. Appleton and Company, New York and London, 1928.

This latest literary production of Edith Wharton's is a very good piece of work. Some may regard it as her best, and the Book-of-the-Month Club selected it as their choice for (I think) September. But in a recommendation of the book the extraordinary statement is made that in the book Mrs. Wharton "poses the question of the children in a world of nonchalant divorce," while in fact the central point is that of children of parents filthy with wealth, and dragging their brood around from one Continental hotel to another in a way that has most unpleasant effects on the training of the youngsters, who are tremendously sophisticated in some ways and utterly ignorant in others,—most of them being barely literate. Whether the parents indulged in "nonchalant divorces" or not, such a life is hardly the best imaginable for growing children as a steady thing.

But this is to moralize before the reader has got to the book itself, and after all I don't believe it is Mrs. Wharton who sets forth the book as a keen instrument probing the effect of modern divorce. In this respect it would be a very bad instrument indeed.

The story is a very interesting one, and handled excellently. The children themselves, after having been shipped around from one place to another, and separated at times by the caprices of their parents, band together in desperation and swear an awful oath that they will never permit themselves to be separated again. The oldest sister, a true "little mother" to the brood, a character of great sympathy and charm, heads the conspiracy, which succeeds—for a while.

Together with their story there comes in, for a while, that of another wanderer,—a travelling engineer as homeless as they. Not that he understands clearly this aspect of their fascination for him. But this brood of youngsters appeal to him tremendously,—obviously to his unsatisfied paternal and domestic instincts. For a while he identifies himself with them, and develops for the oldest girl one of those peculiarly fine and beautiful emotions which a man of this type can feel towards a sweet and lovely girl young enough to be his daughter, a feeling in which the mating and paternal instincts are so blended as to unite the strongest and finest emotions of life into one splendid whole. Though the result, as may be forseen, is tragic.

Mrs. Wharton is hardly a genius, but she is a very clever writer,—a good observer and an excellent technician. "The Children" is unquestionably one of the outstanding novels of the year.

H. H.

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Nov. 29	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York	20%	Stock	1400	1.43
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	100½	5.96
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	88⅜	5.27
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	96½	6.78
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1967	106¼	6.52
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	84¼	7.26
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	88	4.55
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	78¾	6.36
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	91	6.76
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	93⅛	5.61
Chile Government (Railway)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	94	6.44
Cuba Northern Railway	5⅛	June 1, 1942	95	6.05
Republic of Costa Rica	7½	Sep. 1, 1949	102	7.31
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	94	6.44
Cuban Dominican Sugar Co.	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	98	7.72
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	105	5.46
Dutch East Dadies	5½	Nov. 1, 1953	104	5.21
Republic of Finland	5⅛	Feb. 1, 1958	91⅝	6.12
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	107⅜	6.34
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107	6.39
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	88½	6.90
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	91½	7.25
German General Electric Co.	6	May 1, 1948	93½	6.60
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	87	6.97
Ilseder Steel Corporation	7	Apr. 1, 1946	103(Bid)	6 71
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	97¼	7.25
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	101¾	6.36
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	95	6.98
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	93¾	6.46
Netherland	6	Apr. 1, 1954	100¾	5.94
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	92½	6.05
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	102⅝	5.80
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99½	6.56
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	91⅛	6.67
Paris, Lyons & Med. Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	99⅛	6.04
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	95½	5.28
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	92¾	6.51
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	94	6.49
Saxon State Mortgage Inst.	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	95	6.99
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	94½	6.99
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	90¾	6.78
United Kingdom of Gr. Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	104⅛	4.87
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	87⅞	7.06
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	89½	6.70
BelgianNat'l.Rwy.Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	85	7.23
Cannon Mills Co.		Common Stock	47⅝	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	97Bid	6.19
General Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	80	——
Grasselli Chemical Co.		,, ,,	99	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd. Stock	87	4.60
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc.		Common Stock	56	——
Pennsylvania-Dixie Cement Corp.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	83½	8.38
Victor Talking Maching Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	107½	6.51
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	99	7.07
Republic of Finland	6¹	Sep. 1, 1956	99⅝	6.54
Ilseder Steel Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1943	92	6.73
New York Steam Corpn.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock	103	5.82
Oriental Development Co. (Japan)	5½	Nov. 1, 1958	91¾	6.10
Pittsburgh Hotels Corp.	5½	Mar. 1, 1948	98	5.67
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½	Feb. 1, 1938	97	5.93
Vertientes Sugar	6	Dec. 1, 1942	98½	7.17

NOTE: The above quotations are subject to confirmation by The National City Company, New York City.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 28th November, 1928

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London was fixed yesterday at 26⅝d for spot and 26 11/16d. for two months forward delivery, as against 26 11/16d and 26 13/16d. respectively a week ago. China has appeared as both a buyer and seller, whilst India has shown but little interest.

In the absence of business the local exchange market has maintained a steady tone, the official rates not having varied throughout the week under review, with the exception of Yens which have been declining. Under the present conditions, a substantial rise or fall in rates is hardly to be expected. Speculators are keeping quiet and their operations have been almost negligible.

At the close of business to-day banks were selling telegraphic transfers at the following rates, on London 2/7 3/4d., on New York 64 1/8, Yens 71 9/16.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls. 64,325,000 a decrease of Tls. 799,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 88,590,000 an increase of $ 3,950,000

Estimated value Tls. 128,109,000 as against Tls. 111,532,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday. Nov. 22nd	Friday Nov. 23rd	Saturday Nov. 24th	Monday Nov. 26th	Tues. Nov. 27	Wed. Nov. 28
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7.442	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2	2/7 1/2
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4	2/7 3/4
T/T India	173.808	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4	174 1/4
T/T France	1,625,385	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630	1630
T/T N. Y.	63.509	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8	63 5/8
T/T Demand		63 3/4	63 3/4	67 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4	63 3/4
T/T Hamburg		267	267	267	267	267	267
T/T H'kong	78,577	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
T/T Japan	72,894	72 7/8	72 3/8	72 5/8	72 5/8	72 1/2	72 1/2
T/T Batavia	157,923	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4	158 1/4
T/T Straits	89,413	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.442	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2	2/9 1/2
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/9 5/8	2/9 5/8	2/9 5/8	2/9 5/8	2/9 5/8	2/9 5/8
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.362	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16	2/9 13/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,695,385	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700	1700
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.760	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8	66 7/8
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8	67 3/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Nov. 22	Nov. 23	Nov. 24	Nov. 26	Nov. 27	Nov. 28
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	26 11/16	26 3/4	26 11/16	26 11/16	26 5/8	26 5/8
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.57 7/8	G. $.58	G. $.58	G.$.57 7/8	G.$.57 7/8	G. $.58
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 352.80	Tls. 353.30	Tls. 353.20	Tls. 354.40	Tls. 351.30	Tls. 350.20
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.3	72.2625	72.275	72 2375	72.2375	72.275
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	3½%	3½%	4%	4%	4%	4%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.02
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485 1/4
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 5/32
,, 4 ,,	4 7/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4½%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 11/16